The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Nomination of Edwin P. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, as his Successor.

MR. CAMERON TO BE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Information Concerning Our Consular System.

An Interesting Communication to Congress from Secretary Seward.

Operations of the Blockading Fleet

Recent Important Captures on the South Carolina Coast.

AN EXPOSITION OF FRAUDS IN THE HOUSE

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Monday, Jan. 13.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY CAMERON FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington was never more astounded than it was to-day, by the announcement that Secretary Cameron had retired from the War Department. The thing was wholly unexpected, and no man was more surprised than Mr. Cameron himself. It seems that the change made is wholly the work of the President. The first agitation of the subject in the President's mind occurred last Thursday. Yesterday he had formed his conclusion, and addressed a note to Mr. Cameron informing him of it. This note was received by Mr. Cameron last night, and was the first intimation he had that a change in the Cabinet was determined on. It is needless to deny that the War Minister was surprised and agitated, but the President assured him of his personal good-will by the tender of the very honorable position of Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Clay, who has desired to be recalled.

We are not allowed to know the reasons of the President for this change, but we can safely venture the opinion that it results from his conviction that the country desires, and has long desired, a change. It would be useless to deny, also, that the President and his friends felt that Mr. Cameron has not been recently sympathizing with the Administration, but, on the contrary, has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington who are zealously and bitterly opposing the President and his measures.

It is not known whether Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, will retire with his chief. The Assistant Secretary is an appointment of the President's' who holds him in high esteem, and he can retain him; but of course he will not, nor would Col. Scott remain, unless on the invitation of Mr. Stanton.

There is much doubt expressed to-night whether Mr. Cameron will be confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia, but he will be, I think, without doubt.

Ben. Wade was the chief competitor urged upon the President as Secretary of War, in place of Cameron.

MR. CLAY IN THE ARMY.

C. M. Clay returns to take a command in the army. He will be appointed a Brigadier. This is resolved on'

THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. STANTON.

There will be some uneasiness among ultra Republican Senators in confirming Stanton. He has been a Democrat, and was a Cabinet Minister under Buchanan. He was, however, loyal and courageous and, with Holt and Black, saved all that was left of our Government when Mr. Lincoln came in. The difficulty of Republicans with him, is that he has never been a politician, and they don't know how he stands on the "nigger question."

The appointment of Stanton as Secretary of War gives great pleasure, I find, to all officers of the army. They have confidence in his energy and pluck, and believe he will push on the war.

SPEECH OF MR. DAWES.

The speech of Mr. Dawes in the House to-day was terrific. Its exposure of frauds and corruptions in the conduct of the war was astounding, and excited intense interest among members. The result was he carried his point by a heavy majority.

MR. HARRINGTON.

The complication of Mr. Harrington on the Treasury note engraving job will lead to his permanent retirement from the Chief Clerkship of the Department.

OTHER BREACHES EXPECTED.

There are many who predict that the breach being made, other members of the Cabinet will soon follow. Secretary Welles is especially marked out for the next victim. But the country may be assured that no clamor stimulated by the present event will be anything toward the accomplishment of further removals. President Lincoln is master of the position, and will work his will, unawed by outside pressure.

THE LABORS OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

The Bank Committee have had a hard-working day of it. This morning they spent two hours with the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to-morrow have an appointment with the Ways and Means Committeee of the House. It has been further strengthened by Committees of the Boards of trade of Philadelphia and Boston: Messrs. Thos. Kimber, Jr., S. V. Merrick, Jos. C. Gruff, and Wm. D. Lewis, of your city, and Gray, Tobey and Roopes, of Boston. They organized by selecting Mr Kimber as Chairman.

The Joint Committees spent three hours with Mr Chase this evening, the session lasting until near midnight.

The problem is gradually approaching a happy solution. The basis of plan is this, Congress is to immediately pass a joint resolution, pledging itself to pass a bill levying taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions—one hundred millions available from the loyal States, to be passed as soon as the details can be matured, which will secure the interest on the present loans, and pay off the most pressing demands. The Government to issue Exchequer Notes of $5 and upward, with two years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, to pay off present indebtedness. The banks will then come forward to make a new loan on the terms of former ones.

The subject has at last assumed a healthy and encouraging form. The Finance Committeee of the Senate consent, if the Ways and Means of the House do likewise, and the members of the latter individually give their sanction to the plan. Mr. Chase is not unwilling to adopt it, although another conference will be had to-morrow, to complete and engross it.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McClellan was at the President's to-day. He is much reduced, but entirely relieved and cheerful. He is much pleased with Stanton's appointment.

Gen. McClellan has not the slightest idea of visiting New-York, but will remain at the post of duty here.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Burnside's expedition will not be heard from short of a week or ten days, if its mission is unobstructed.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The Secretary of State has responded to the letter of Senator Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, requesting certain information connected with the Consular system, and also explanations in regard to the reasons which induced the creation of offices or the increase of compensation. The Secretary says:

It will be seen from the list submitted that seven Consular offices only have been created, with salaries of $1,500; the compensation of two has been increased from $500 per annum to $1,500; one from $750 to $1,500; six from $1,000 to $1,500. Of thirty-three the, compensation has been changed from fees, with liberties to trade, to salaries of fifteen hundred dollars, each accompanied by a restriction prohibiting the Consular officers from engaging in private business. It has been found by experience that the Government is best served when the Consular officer is prohibited from trade, and required to devote his whole time to the public business. In addition to what appears in the tabular statements, I think it proper to remark that the appearance of the insurgent steamer *Sumter*, and the reports of others of a similar character fitting out as privateers, induced the Department to appoint, under the provisions of the Act of the 2d of August last, Consuls with a fixed compensation, and prohibited, under bonds, from engaging in private business, or to change the compensation from fees, with liberty to trade, to a fixed salary, at the principal ports in the West Indies, at four ports in Mexico, two in Central America, three in Brazil and one in Venezuela. For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, where it is much exposed to danger, salaried Consuls have been appointed, with the same restrictions as to engaging in business, as the compensation charged from fees as above to salary; at Algiers, at two ports on the southern coast of Spain, Barcelona and Valencia, with which there was formerly direct commercial intercourse with the Southern States, and where, in consequence, it was believed there was prevailing an interest in favor of the insurgents; at Lisbon, at the suggestion of our Minister at Portugal; at three important points in Italy, three in France, one in the Black Sea and two in Turkey. For a similar reason two appointments have been made at posts on the northern coast of Spain; one in Norway, where we had no Consul; two in Sweden for the protection of our commerce in the Baltic; and three in the Chinese and Eastern seas, where our commercial interests are of great and increasing importance. It was ascertained soon after the establishment of the blockade, that attempts were making to introduce arms and munitions of war into the Southern ports from ports in England, by shipping them to ports in British provinces, the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico, to be transhipped into small vessels, and then to evade the blockade wherever it could be best accomplished. This induced the Department to appoint salaried Consuls, with the above-mentioned restrictions, at Bristol and Cardiff, in England; St. Johns, N. F.; Prince Edward's Island; and also to recommend a salary for the Consulate at Pictou, Nova Scotia. The same reason made it the more important that at the ports in the British West Indies our interests should be guarded by loyal American citizens, untrammeled by business operations on private account. The result has shown the wisdom of the law of August last.

By every steamer important information is received from our Consuls abroad, which is promptly communicated to the Navy Department and to our Consuls in the West Indies, with a view to place them and the officers of the blockading squadron on their guard. The information thus furnished has led to the capture of vessels loaded with arms and munitions, and prevented, to some extent, the importation of contraband articles into the insurgent States.

In the enumeration of salaried officers in the Mediterranean, I omitted to mention Malta. This island, from its central position, its military occupation, and its means of telegraphic communication, has become a very important Consular post. The Consul has repeatedly, within a few weeks, rendered valuable service. Since commencing this communication, the Department has received from him a dispatch, an extract of which is herewith transmitted for your information and to illustrate what I have stated.

Two salaried Consular officers have baen established in Canada, one in Quebec and one at Gaspé Basin, to discharge, in addition to their regular consulate duties, those appertaining to confidential agencies of the Department, as it had learned that through these and other places in Canada, there was carried on a systematic intercourse with the rebels in the insurgent States, and some ports in Canada had become notorious for the arrival from and departure of rebels for Europe. The salary of the Commercial Agent at Gaboon, in Africa, which has long been vacant, has been raised from $1,000 to $1,500, in the hope that it might induce some American citizen to take charge of the post for the protection of our commercial interests in that quarter, and to prevent the abuse of our flag in the slave-trade.

The appropriation which is now asked for the Canada service is four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. This amount includes not only the compensation of our Consular officer, but also all expenses for rent of Consular offices, record books, seals, flags, postage, and other miscellaneous expenses, together with the expenses of the Consular Courts in Turkey, China, Japan and Siam. From the above named sum should be deducted at least one hundred thousand dollars, the amount of fees which will be paid into the Treasury of the United States by the salaried Consular officers, that being about the average for the last six years. It will thus be seen that the whole expense for our Consular establishments, embracing nearly five hundred Consular officers, is about three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars per annum.

In view of the protection which is thus given to citizens and seamen of the United States in foreign countries, and the services rendered to American commerce in its development and protection, and the influence exercised by such numbers of loyal and intelligent men residing in the principal ports and cities of the world, in giving a proper tone to public sentiment, through the correction of misstatements and by truly representing the American character, it will be readily seen that these disbursements of the Government of the United States are judiciously, economically and usefully expended. I beg leave to request that you will introduce the words "Algiers" and "Martinique," which were inadvertently omitted in the letter of the Department addressed to you on the 6th inst., after the word "Maracaibo," and increase the sum total for the compensation of the Consular officers from $336,000 to $340,000.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The army appropriation bill, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, calls for four hundred and eighty-seven million of dollars. Thir does not include the appropriations for fortifications, which is several million.

MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA TO JAPAN.

The House Committee on Commerce have under consideration the proposition for the establishment of a mail line of steamers from California to Japan, China and the East. Gen. Ward, from the Committee, is preparing an elaborate report favorable to it.

THE TAX ON TEAS.

The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President. They were, as is customary, referred to the appropriate Committee, and will probably be acted upon in Executive session to-morrow. The change in the Cabinet creates much sensation.

MAYOR BROWN'S FURLOUGH EXTENDED.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, who, it is reported, had been remanded to Fort Warren, has had his furlough extended for ninety days.

RETURNED TO HIS DUTIES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington has returned to his duties, after several weeks absence.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Dupont, commanding the blockading squadron off the Southern coast:

Flag-ship Wabash,
Port Royal, Jan. 7, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department hat on the 24th ultimo, the *Gem of the Seas*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding Baxter, ran on shore and burned the British schooner *Prince of Wales*, of Nassau, New-Providence, [on the list of vessels furnished by the Department,] laden with salt and oranges, at North Inlet, nine miles to the northward of the entrance to Georgetown. His report is inclosed. It gives me great pleasure to commend the energy and zeal of Lieut. Baxter in this enterprise:

I have also the honor to report that, on the 31st ultimo, the *Augusta*, Commander Parrott, captured the schooner *Island Belle*, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about twelve miles southeast of Bull's Island Light. She had a clearance for Baltimore; but when first seen was standing in for Bull's Bay. The *Island Belle* was built in Charleston, in 1861, and called the *General Ripley*, and her certificate of British registry bears date Nov. 4, 1861. Commander Parrott sent her to New-York.

The report of Commander Baxter, which is quite extensive, states that about half-past seven o'clock on the morning of Dec. 24, while cruising off the north end of North Island, he saw a schooner running close in shore down the coast, and after manœuvering to cut her off, finding she showed no colors he fired a shot across her bows, which not bringing her to, one was fired through her bulwarks, doing her some damage, after which more shots were fired, which did no execution. But during the chase she was run aground, after which two boats were observed to leave her and pull up the creek, leaving the schooner on fire. Commander Baxter dispatched several boats to her for the purpose of subduing the flames, and reports that having no buckets, the whole complement of cooking utensils, such as saucepans, kettles, coffee-pots, etc., were brought into requisition, and after two hours hard labor, in throwing water and sprinkling all over the burning timbers, the fire was subdued. By this time Messrs. Clark and Coffin, who had been sent to her, returned, and we at once hauled up her anchors and attempted to tow her out. Another boat then came alongside from the bark, under charge of Mr. Mallory, master's mate. They succeeded in towing her out of the creek, when a fire was opened upon them with rifles from the mainland, the bullets hopping and skipping about them so fast that they attempted to turn from the channel and find a passage to tow her through the breakers. She soon grounded, however, and they were forced to leave her, after kindling good fires fore and aft. The second cutter, under charge of Mr. Provost, was detained longer than the others, in order to get the fire well started, and as she crossed the breakers, eight rebels made their appearance and opened a brisk fire upon the boat, which was returned by all the boats. None of our men were injured. Commander Baxter states that it was designed next morning to blow the schooner up after consultation with Capt. Marchand, of the United States steamer *James Adger*, which was within hailing distance, but the tide was too low to allow the fire-boats which were sent for that purpose to enter the breakers, and the attempt was abandoned. On turning to leave, our boats were greeted with terrible yells from the rebels on the island and also with another charge of musketry; but no damage was sustained. He reports, in conclusion, that the schooner was still burning on the morning of the 26th ult., and there is no doubt but that she and her cargo are hopelessly ruined.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, has figured but little on the stage of national politics. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is now in the prime of life. He was for some time a resident of Pittsburgh, and afterward of Washington. By profession he is a lawyer, as which he has attained great eminence. In the West he was constantly engaged in arguing in the higher Courts the most important cases —among others, the celebrated Wheeling bridge case; and in Washington he has been engaged for years in arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court. His political antecedents are of the Pennsylvania Democratic school, and he has always been high-toned and moderate in his politics. He was called to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, it will be remembered, about the time of its breaking down, in December, 1860—taking the place of Mr. Black as Attorney-General, when the latter individual assumed the position of Secretary of State on the resignation of Mr. Cass. It was by the loyal efforts of Mr. Holt, Mr. Dix and Mr. Stanton that the Administration was then prevented from tumbling to pieces. Mr. Stanton is a man of tried loyalty, of integrity, of great executive ability, and, it is believed, eminently fitted for the onerous post of Secretary of War, to which he has been called by the President at the present crisis.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Two More Columns of Troops to be Moved into Kentucky—Prisoners Captured—Another Reconnoissance, &c.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 13.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cairo states that two more columns will be moved into Kentucky to-morrow. All the transports here have been chartered for that purpose. I am assured from the best authority, that troops are on the way here from St. Louis, and will arrive to-night or to-morrow.

Fifty prisoners taken by Gen. Paine were brought, to Bird's Point to-day, among whom is Col. Bird from whom that place derives its name. Positive evidence exists that he has contributed $35,000 in aid of the rebellion, and that he voluntarily sent his slaves to work on the fortifications.

A nephew of Gen. Polk was arrested yesterday near Blandville, Ky., by one of our scouting parties. He had dispatches in his possession to spies at Columbus.

A reconnoissance was made toward Columbus from Fort Jefferson, yesterday. They went three miles beyond Elliott's Mills, and drove in the rebel picket. At the same time the gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* went down the river toward Columbus. At the time the messenger left, heavy firing was heard in that direction.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Retreat of Gen. Jackson to Winchester.

A Skirmish at Bath, Below Hancock.

Hancock, Va., Sunday, Jan. 12,
Via Frederick, Md., Monday, Jan. 13.

Gen. Jackson, with 15,000 regulars, 3,000 militia, and 18 guns, after threatening Romney, appeared before this place at a distance to-day, probably on his return to Winchester. He had three days' rations left up to the time of this dispatch. He had made no demonstration.

A week ago yesterday, he, with a full force, appeared at Bath, where there were but about 500 Union troops, being detachments of several regiments. An attack was made by the whole rebel militia, who were twice repulsed by our volunteers. Subsequently, Gen. Jackson's regulars made an attack in front, at the same time executing a flank movement, when our troops fell back on Hancock. The estimate of Gen. Jackson's force is corroborated from several sources.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The National Troops Intrenching at Patterson's Creek.

Wheeling, Monday, Jan. 13.

Advices from Cumberland to-night state that our army is intrenching at Patterson's Creek, eight miles the other side of Cumberland, on the railroad. The rebels are at Bloomery, some 15 miles distant.

Romney has been burned, as reported.

TROOPS WANTED FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Cincinnati, Monday, Jan. 13.

This morning's *Gazette* says that Gov. Tod received dispatches from Washington on Friday night, informing him that there was pressing necessity for troops in Western Virginia.

Gen. McClellan was advised that fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry could be thrown into Virginia by Tuesday night, and that more than half of these, which had received marching orders, would be out of the State by last (Sunday) night.

On Saturday instructions were received countermanding the orders of Friday night. The soldiers, however, have instructions to hold themselves in readiness to march.

THE REBEL ROUT AT BLUE'S GAP.

Correspondence of the Wheeling Press.

Romney, Va., Jan. 8, 1862.

Night before last we were informed that we would move on Blue's Gap during the night. Our information of the country and of the force of the enemy was meagre and uncertain. At about midnight the regiments began to muster and form, and by 12½ the column was in motion. The night was excessively cold, and we suffered not a litte from that cause.

About 7½ o'clock we arrived at a height from which we could see the Gap and the bridge. Col. Dunning, who commanded the expedition, seeing an attempt being made to burn the bridge, ordered the Fifth Ohio Regiment to advance at double quick. This was done with a shout, and in a few minutes they were on a bank within two hundred yards of the bridge, pouring in bullets at such a rate that the attempt to burn and tear up the floor were both abandoned.

Col. Dunning then ordered his men to charge on the bridge and over it, and compelling a negro woman at Blue's house to show him the road up to the left. He led the Fifth Ohio rapidly into the mountain, to which the rebels had fled. There a sharp engagement ensued, whole volleys of musketry were heard, and it was soon discovered that the rebels were firing from behind a breastwork on the top of the mountain. As soon as Col. Dunning discovered this he ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. While this was being done, the rebels left in haste for their camp at the foot of the mountain and back of the Gap.

While the above action was going on Col. Mason charged up the mountain to the right with the Fourth Ohio, and drove the rebels from the rocks on that side. Some sharp firing occurred in that direction. In the meantime, but when the firing had nearly ceased on the mountains, the Eighth Ohio led the way down the Gap, followed by the First Virginia, Seventh Ohio and the Fourth Indiana.

Col. Dunning having passed on and taken the two pieces of artillery, with their caissons and horses, also a wagon and horses, with the fifth Ohio Regiment, returned and ordered the cavalry to charge. His orders were obeyed with promptness, but the rebels had taken to the mountains. The artillery could not be used, and not a shot was fired from cannon on either side during the action. The rebels were surprised, and it was a complete route. We found eight dead bodies on the field, or rather amongst the rocks; there may have been more, but they were not reported, and singular as it may appear, not a man of ours received even a scratch from a bullet. I can account for this only upon the ground that our guns were some of the best in the world, while theirs were probably inferior arms. The whole thing was a brilliant affair, and was over in a half hour after the action commenced on the mountain.

Our force consisted of detachments of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Ohio, the Fourteenth Indiana and the First Virginia, together with two companies of cavalry and Daum's battery, with a section of Howard's battery, in all about 2,500 men. Our information led us to expect about 2,000 rebels, but the citizens and negroes agreed in stating their force at 800. All went on well until some crazy soldiers, encouraged by some of the officers, commenced burning houses, and I am sorry to say that several houses were burned along the road as they returned. The mill and Blue's house, which were used for soldiers' quarters, were burned, perhaps properly, as they constituted a shelter, and might have been used again for a nest of bushwackers, but the burning of dwellings along the road was a piece of vandalism which should be punished with death, not only of the men who did it, but the officers who countenanced and encouraged it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

GEN. HUNTER TO TAKE THE FIELD FORTHWITH.

HIS GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of Kansas,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan. 6, 1862.

I. The senior officer of every separate command within the Department of Kansas, whether post, regimental, company, or detachment, will immediately forward to these headquarters detailed reports, showing their actual condition, the number of officers and men for duty, the number sick, quantity and quality of supplies, including arms, ammunition, clothing, tents, camp equipage, horses and horse equipments, mules and transportation, Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

II. Senior officers will also state what supplies of all kinds will be necessary to enable the General Commanding to perfect their organization and place them in full efficiency to take the field forthwith.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Hunter.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

LETTER FROM O-PATH-LA-YAR-HO-LA.

THE LOYAL INDIAN CHIEF, WHO HAS DEFEATED THE REBEL INDIANS AND ARKANSAS AND TEXAN REBELS, UNDER GEN. COOPER, IN TWO PITCHED BATTLES—COPY TRANSMITTED TO MAJOR-GEN. HUNTER.

December, 1861.

Dear Fathers of the Delaware Nation: I am glad to hear of the love you have for the "Muscogee Children." Your talk is good. I and my brave boys, of all the tribes I have with me, have received it, and will listen to you as our friend. Fathers, I have to tell you that some of our own tribe, and of the "Choctaws," "Chickasaws" and "Cherokees," are helping the South, their worst enemies. But I have some brave and true-hearted children, who have proved themselves in two pretty severe battles. The last battle was fought, Bu-wa-ska-wee, in the neighborhood of James McDaniels, and the last on "Red Fork," and we were conquerors both times. Now, Fathers, we ask for all the help you can give us. Send me two or three thousand men, if you can spare them, and by all means send me some powder and lead. We are getting scarce of ammunition. You must forgive me for not answering your letter before. I have just received it; but it makes me rejoice to hear of your kindness—to be willing to give us all the help you can. Fathers of the Delawares, I want you to send me all the guns you can spare; some of my men have none. But, Fathers, although I said we have won two battles, I want more help; more than ever, because our bad men. We have whipped two hundred whites; have got afraid of us, and called on Gen. Pike, their head Southern man, for more help, and I understand a great many are preparing to give us battle, and I fear without more help we cannot give them as tight a battle as I would wish. We hear that our enemies had two thousand men to fight us I need all the help you can send me.

O-PATH-LA-YAR-HO-LA,
Muscogee, Chief Warrior.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Constitution with Two Regiments on Board.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the Maine Twelfth and the Bay State Regiments, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning, for Fortress Monroe.

THE TEMPORARY DETENTION.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 12.

Considerable public excitement was caused on Friday and Saturday by the unpleasant rumors, too freely circulated, relative to Gen. Butler's expedition, and by the shifting character of the programme announced. It was allowed that a temporary delay had occurred in the sailing of the *Constitution*, and that measures had been taken to disembark the two regiments of infantry and one company of artillery that had been aboard of her for a week, but beyond these facts all was mystery. The probability that the Government had an idea of changing the destination of the troops from Ship Island to some more important point, and the decided folly of keeping 2,500 men cooped up aboard a steamship in our harbor at an expense of $2,500 per day, strengthened the belief that the delay was temporary only, and that the "Butler Expedition" was by no means "to be broken up."

In accordance with the dispatch ordering the Maine Regiment to Camp Chase and the Eastern Bay State to Fort Independence, measures were taken to unload the great ship and disembark her troops, in order to give her up at the end of a month, allowing but about six days' time. A portion of Col. French's regiment, comprising several companies, were accordingly sent down to the fort by a tugboat Saturday, with a load of camp equipage, provisions, &c., and another was all ready to go, when an order was received, late in the afternoon, countermanding the former, and ordering the departure of the troops immediately. The troops and munitions were brought back from the Fort, and those who had a furlough till Monday had it remanded, indicating that "a movement was to be expected" at once. The *Sunday Herald* said: "Meanwhile Gen. Butler was understood to have started for Washington, Gov. Andrew was booked for the same pilgrimage, while Col. Shepley had gone to Lowell to await his regiment. * * Telegrams were sent the pilgrims to return," &c., &c. The steamer was to have sailed yesterday, but her departure was postponed until this morning on account of the storm. It is stated that Gen. Butler will first go to Washington, and then join the troops at Fortress Monroe.

The following are the rosters of the regiments aboard the *Constitution*:

EASTERN BAY STATE REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Jonas H. French, Boston; Adjutant, Charles A. R Drimon, Salem; Surgeon, Charles W. Moore, Boston; Assistant Surgeon, A. F. Halt; Quartermaster, John M. G. Parker, Lowell; Sergeant-Major, Selden H. Loring, Marlborough; Commissary-Sergeant, A. F. Fay, Boston; Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. W. Howe, Lowell; Hospital Steward, Joseph Davis, West Medford.

Company A—Captain, H. C. Welles, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, W. Greene Howe, Cambridge; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Whitcomb, Cambridge. Company B—Captain, C. Blanchard, Lowell; First Lieutenant, James Farson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, E. A. Fiske, Lowell. Company C—Captain, S. D. Shipley, Lowell; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Lovrien, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, R. A. Elliott, Lowell. Company D—Captain, Marsh A. Ferris, Boston; First Lieutenant, H. P. Fox, Boston; Second Lieutenant, N. R. Reed, Lowell. Company E—Captain, Robert B. Brown, Boston; First Lieutenant, John Kinneor, Boston; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Gardner, Boston. Company F—Captain, T. A. Crowley, Lowell; First Lieutenant, Burt Johnson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Fuller, Boston. Company G—Capt. D. S. Yeaton, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, F. H. Whittier, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, F. M. Norcross, Lowell. Company H—Captain, John A. Nelson, Hartford, Conn.; First Lieutenant, Henry Finnegas, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Emerson. Company I (Fire Zouaves)—Captain, Eugene Kelty, Boston; First Lieutenant, Geo. Barker, Newberyport; Second Lieutenant, Jas. W. Claiborne, Philadelphia, Penn.

Attached to this regiment by order from Headquarters:

MOUNTED RIFLE RANGERS.

First Division—Captain, S. Tyler Reed; First Lieutenant, Jno. Cowen; Second Lieutenant, Benj. Pickman, Salem.

Second Division—Captain, James M. Magee; First Lieutenan, A. G. Bowles; Second Lieutenant, P. D. Allen, Salem.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Captain, H. A. Durivage; First Lieutenant, Solon A. Perkins; Second Lieutenant, E. E. H. Sturtivant.

TWELFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Colonel, George F. Shepley, Portland; Lieutenant-Colonel, William K. Kimball, Paris; Major, D. R. Hastings, Lovell; Quartermaster, H. N. Jose, Portland; Adjutant, Edwin Ilsley, Limerick. Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Thompson, Orono; Chaplain, Joseph Colby, Gorham; Sergeant-Major, John W. Dana, Portland; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles D. Webb, Portland; Hospital Steward, Sargent P. Coe, Portland.

Co. A—Captain, Gideon A. Hastings, Bethel; First Lieutenant, Elbridge G. Bolton, Portland; Second Lieutenant, E. Goddard, Rumford. Co. B—Captain, Geo. H. Chadwell, Portland; First Lieutenant, Chas. F. Little, Portland; Second Lieutenant, S. Bolivar Wiggin, Portland. Co. C—Captain, Chas. C. G. Thornton, Scarboro'; First Lieutenant, Wm. W. Deane, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Horatio Hight, Scarboro'. Co. D—Captain, Elisha Winter, Dixfield; First Lieutenant, Henry E. Waldron, Peru; Second Lieutenant, Christopher C. Richardson, Dixfield. Co. E—Captain, Enoch Knight, Bridgton; First Lieutenant, Horace Eastman, Lovell; Second Lieutenant, H. S. Lowell, Windham. Co. F—Captain, Seth C. Farrington, Fryeburg; First Lieutenant, Abbot Cram, Orono; Second Lieutenant, Edward H. B. Wilson, Orono. Co. G—Captain, Moses M. Robinson, Portland; First Lieutenant, S. B. Packard, Auburn; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Skillin, Yarmouth. Co. H—Captain, John F. Appleton, Bangor; First Lieutenant, D. M. Phillips, Gorham: Second Lieutenant, George Webster, Bangor. Co. I—Captain, M. R. Fessenden, Portland; First Lieutenant, S. F. Thompson, Bangor; Second Lieutenant, —— Coombs, Bangor. Co. K—Captain, Geo. Washburn, Calais; First Lieutenant, James S. Cleaves, Calais; Second Lieutenant, Samuel M. Eaton, Gorham.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A New Rebel Flag at Sewell's Point—Cannoneers for Burnside's Expedition, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Jan. 12.
Via Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 13.

A report was brought up yesterday morning that a large propeller was ashore a few miles below Cape Henry. The *Spaulding* was sent to her assistance, but could find nothing of her, and consequently returned here early last evening.

The enemy raised a new flagstaff and a flag yesterday, on Sewall's Point. It is seen very conspicuously above the trees.

The *Spaulding* is loading rapidly, and is expected to sail for Port Royal, *via* Hatteras, this evening.

Company B, of the Naval Brigade, with Col. Wardrop and Lieut. Tillotson, came over from Camp Hamilton this afternoon, and went on board the gunboats *Hunchback* and *Southfield*, to man the guns. The above are part of Gen. Burnside's expedition.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Fleet from Hampton Roads.

SPECULATION AS TO ITS DESTINATION.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK ABOUT IT.

Flags of Truce for Spying Purposes.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Jan. 12.

Most of the vessels comprising Gen. Burnside's expedition left very quietly at intervals during last night. The others left during the forenoon to-day, including a large fleet of schooners which has been here for some time. The *New-York* did not leave till 11 o'clock to-day, and the transports *Louisiana* and *New-Brunswick* are still here this afternoon. A number of schooners and several small gunboats, said to form a part of the expedition, are still in port.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE LAST OF THE FLEET AT OLD POINT—CURIOSITY OF THE REBELS—FLAGS OF TRUCE—LETTERS FROM THE EXPEDITION, ETC.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

The last of the ships belonging to our fleet did not arrive until late last night, the General's vessel being among the last, arriving at 12½ o'clock at night. He remained to bring up the rear, and to see that they were all ahead of him, and had met with no accident. On the arrival of the *New-Brunswick*, Gen. Foster immediately paid his respects to Gen. Wool, who received him and the members of his staff with his accustomed cordiality. After a brief interview, Gen. Foster returned on board his steamer. Very few of the officers of the regiments went on shore yesterday except the Chaplains, who landed to mail the letters. The residents of the place and *attachés* of the vessels in port watched the arrival of our fleet with great apparent interest, and waved their welcome from the shores, and from the deck of each vessel in port. As one vessel after the other came in by the men-of-war, there was mutual cheering and playing of the bands until they had passed.

Our troops thronged the decks and continued to inspect with much curiosity the localities which have become so famous in this neigborhood during the year past. The evening was delightful, the temperature being much softer than that which we experienced at Annapolis; the moon shed a flood of mild light upon the bay, which was unruffled by a breath of air; the deck of each steamer and vessel swarmed with troops, who formed themselves into impromtu choirs, and, by the aid of the excellent regimental bands, sent over the still waters a chorus of sweet sounds, such as never before waked echoes in this part of the Old Dominion.

By 10 o'clock P. M. most of the soldiers had retired to their quarters below decks, and nothing save the sound of the ship's bells, which told the hour of the night, broke the silence until morning.

The first object which attracted the notice of the fleet this morning was the tall, white masts of the *Picket*, which was lying at anchor under the south side of the fort. At 9½ o'clock she was seen to move round to the landing, and Gen. Burnside went on shore, and called upon the veteran commander of the post. The General was accompanied by one or two members of his Staff.

The prevailing inquiry here is as to the destination of the fleet, and, as was the case at Annapolis, every one has his own theory as to where they are going, and each is certain that he is right. The rebels are also considerably exercised with our movements, as was evinced by their sending down a tug from Norfolk yesterday afternoon, for the evident purpose of surveying the fleet and taking our dimensions. It seems strange that we should tolerate this constant espionage over our movements by the enemy, who do not fail to profit by our forbearance. They would be fools if they did not do so.

Several of the vessels which could not receive a full supply of water and coal at Annapolis, will obtain it here, and this work will further detain us, with other matters, for some time yet.

The industry of these New-England soldiers in improving their time in writing letters is a remarkable feature. In every vacant, quiet spot on the vessels one may see a soldier sitting, intently writing to some friend, his desk being a small piece of board, a shingle, or the cover of a book held upon the knee. They generally write with a pencil. It will give some idea of this correspondence, when I state that Mr. Crane, the obliging Postmaster at this post, sold 50,000 postage stamps to-day, and sent to Baltimore this evening for 40,000 more. He had previously ordered 200,000 stamps. His receipts for postage, to-day, were about $1,800. It is doubtful if the whole rebel army in six months, have written as many letters as will have been sent through the mails from the troops of this Expedition within two weeks. The post-office business has so much increased here that a new building is in process of erection for its accommodation. The new Post-office and Adams' Express Office will be in the same building, which is to be outside the fort, and eastward of and near the main wharf.

The large influx of officers here has imparted new life to this rather lively place, and the demand for rations somewhat taxes the larder of the Hygeia Hotel, all of which supplies have to be drawn from Baltimore. The fare, notwithstanding, is considerably ahead of the miserable affairs called hotels in that one-horse town Annapolis. The landlord, also, is reputed a good Union man, which cannot be said of the chief publican in the other place.

Towards evening, the Norfolk steamer, with a flag of truce flying, appeared off Sewell's Point, and fired two guns. Observing the rebel, a steamer was sent up, which lay alongside of him for some fifteen minutes and returned. The object of these visits must be apparent to every one. But they are kept at a good distance.

E. S.

VESSELS SEEN GOING SOUTH.

The United States steam transport *Patapsco*, Capt. Bearse, from Locust Point, in ballast, arrived at this port yesterday. On the 11th inst., when off Cove Point, she passed a portion of Gen. Burnside's expedition, consisting of three steamers, each having in tow three schooners; also several other schooners, under canvas, with horses on board. On the same day, when off Cape Henry, passed two steamers, having each two schooners in tow, coming out of the Capes—all bound South.

WHAT THEY THINK AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Daybook*, of the 9th inst., contains the following report of the presence of a Federal fleet in Pamlico Sound:

"Information reached this city, last evening, to the effect that a Federal fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound. The fleet consists of twenty gunboats, drawing from five to six feet of water, and carrying, some of them, five guns. They were first discovered by Capt. Hunter, who, while reconnoitering, was shot at by them. On his return to the island he reported the fact, and our force proceeded at once to place themselves in a state of readiness for an attack.

This is supposed to be a portion of the Burnside expedition, and it is thought by some that its object is to prepare for an attack upon Norfolk from the rear. However this may be, one thing is certain, and that is, that should this be their programme, they will find it a hard road to travel before they get to the end of it. We trust that our friends at Roanoke Island will make every preparation to successfully resist the foe, and that when he shows battle they will keep themselves cool and their powder dry, and by their [illegible] cause another 'masterly retreat' [illegible] the Hessians."

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Some Particulars of the Capture of Biloxi.

A Semi-Official Exposition of the Rebel Policy.

Interesting Intelligence from Contrabands.

THE CAPTURE OF BILOXI.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Jan. 2, received at Cairo, contains the following dispatches:

SURRENDER OF BILOXI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Gen. LOVELL has received the following dispatch:

HINDSBORO, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The enemy came near Biloxi yesterday morning. Two United States officers with sixty men, landed in small boats and demanded of Capt. FARRELL, commanding, to surrender any property of the United States, together with the munitions of the Confederacy, if any such there might be, giving FARRELL one hour to decide. FARRELL surrendered, and the United States Commodore took two cannon. They said BUTLER and his command were at Ship Island. Biloxi is considered as a possession of the Federals. They are momentarily expected to occupy it.

The Federal prisoners confined in the Charleston jail are to be transferred to jail at Columbia, South Carolina.

THE POLICY OF THE REBELS.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPOSITION.

A Richmond paper publishes from advance sheets the following article prepared for DE BOW'S *Review*. It is said to be a semi-official exposition of the policy marked out by rebel leaders:

"The New-York *Evening Post*, in some very harsh comments on the conduct of the Federal officers in crossing the Potomac with a small body of troops, near Leesburgh, lately remarked that the greatest blunder an officer could make was 'to leave an impassable river behind him with an enemy in superior force before him.' Not heeding the lessons we tried to teach the Yankees at Bethel, at Manassas, and the other day at Leesburgh, *thoughtless people among us are continually complaining that our armies do not follow the fatal examples set by the North, and rush headlong into positions where they would have to encounter superior force, strong fortifications, and natural advantages of situation. 'Tis the mob of the North, and its mouth-piece, the Press of the North, that has urged on their armies to certain defeat.*

This mob rules despotically among our enemies. Shall we install it in supreme power at the South? So far, our President and all our officers have disregarded the senseless clamor of home-keeping people, who talk and write ignorantly, thoughtlessly, and recklessly about the conduct of the war, which they comprehend about as well as they do the Chaldaic language or the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Out of danger's way themselves, they do not feel or care for the useless danger to which they would expose our troops. Our officers, whether volunteers or regulars, have exhibited remarkable prudence, skill and sagacity. As conscientious men they have endeavored to gain victory with little loss of life.

In this they have succeeded, *because they have fought the enemy at advantage, and never at disadvantage.* An army acting on the defensive, in its own territory, may by retreating choose its own position for battle. The invading army must either cease to advance, give up its project of conquest, or attack it at disadvantage in the strong position which it has selected. Where such retreat is conducted in good order, the retreating army gathers strength daily from the surrounding country, and has little difficulty in procuring provisions, because it is always among friends whose resources have not been exhausted.

On the other hand, the invading army rapidly diminishes in numbers, from having daily to detail forces to keep open its line of communication with its base of operations. Besides, with it the difficulty of obtaining provisions increases with each advance. It must procure them from home, from which it is hourly receding, for, if the retreating army has not entirely exhausted the supplies of the country through which it has passed, the people are unfriendly, and will not bring into the camp of their enemies the little that is left. If they send out foraging parties, this still further weakens them, and exposes them to decimation in detail. BONAPARTE set out for Moscow with half a million of men, and, if we mistake not, had little over a hundred and fifty thousand when he arrived there. Russia, and the whole of Northern Europe, except Sweden, Norway and Lapland, is a dead level, interspersed with towns and villages. It has no natural strength, and hence in past times conquest in Europe, with slight exceptions, has proceeded northwardly. *The Confederate States present greater natural obstacles to an invading army than any equal area of country on the globe.* Armies cannot march down our Atlantic coast, because of the great number of bays, inlets, creeks and rivers; nor down the interior, because of mountain ridges, impassable roads, sparse population and scarcity of provisions.

The Mississippi is narrow, long, tedious, and easily defended, and its valley is subject to overflow. No invading army will attempt a serious invasion in that direction. *It is our true policy to decoy the enemy into the interior, and then to cut them off, as were Braddock, and Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, and Ross, and Packenham, and our own troops in the everglades of Florida. When we have defeated and captured their armies, exhausted their Treasury, and cowed their spirits by defensive warfare, it will be time for us to begin to act on the offensive, and to invade their territory.* The Northwest is as level a country as Northern Europe, teems with provisions, and abounds with towns and villages. Its population is a spiritless rabble, who have few arms and know little of their use, and who are endowed with no sense of personal or national honor. The Northeast rules them with a rod of iron, and by its protective tariff, robs them of half the proceeds of their labor. They should welcome us as deliverers from Yankee bondage rather than as conquerors.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia are both weak and tempting points, and when we have well whipped the enemy within our own territory, it will be time to turn our attention to those cities.

We need not fear that we shall not have abundant opportunities, if we will but be prudent and cautious to fight them at advantage. They have undertaken to conquer the South, and must advance. In Missouri, Kentucky and Northwestern Virginia, we may bide our time and opportunity, select our positions, and fight them only when it is policy to do so. They propose, too, to go to the relief of Eastern Tennessee. Let them try it. When they have marched through Kentucky, it will be impossible for them to keep up communication with the North, and their invading army will fall an easy prey to our forces.

We must conquer Washington and Maryland on Virginia soil. MCCLELLAN is required by the whole North to advance. He must advance or resign. If he, or the General who succeeds him, advances, we will be sure to defeat them at Centreville, or Manassas, or at some point between Washington and Richmond. *A half dozen defeats would not injure us. A single one would ruin them, and open the way to Washington and Maryland. We must break up their army before we advance into Maryland, and this they will afford us an early opportunity to effect, if we will be but patient.*

Should they go into Winter quarters in Washington, the North will see that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless project, and the nations of Europe will recognize our independence and break up the blockade. The Press and the people of the South see this, and promise, as a dernier resort, a series of brilliant victories to be achieved by land and by sea within the next few weeks. They must fight us within that time on our own soil and at positions selected by ourselves, and defeat us, too, or the illusion of subjugating the South will pass off from all Northern minds. Invasion alone can subjugate a country; and after nine months of threatening and preparation the North has not advanced ten miles in the well-effected portion of our territory, and almost lost Missouri, Kentucky, Northwestern Virginia and Maryland, which offered them no resistance when the war began. The grand result of their attempted conquest has been, so far, to add a third to the numbers and strength of their enemies.

Many who admit that it is both perilous and useless, so far as ultimate success is concerned, to attempt now to take Washington, who see that so soon as we cross the Potomac we divide our strength, and 'have an impassable river behind us and an enemy in superior force before us, contend, nevertheless, that we are in honor bound to attempt the relief of Maryland.

Marching into her territory will be sure to transfer the seat of war from Virginia and carry it into her midst. She is now comparatively well treated by the Federal forces, because they are trying to conciliate her favor and retain her in the Union. When we attempt to relieve her by crossing the Potomac, we shall place her in the situation of Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Fairfax. The Federalists will burn her farm-houses and villages, and towns, and rob and lay waste her whole territory; and her own citizens, divided in their allegiance, will rise up and shed each other's blood. We can imagine no situation more deplorable than would be that of Maryland, if we were now to march a part of our army into her territories. The time has not arrived when the Federals would flee from her soil, panic stricken at our approach, and will not arrive until we have reënacted on Virginia soil another Manassas. This we shall almost certainly have an opportunity to effect ere Winter closes.

Should we be defeated in Maryland, our whole army, with their ammunition, would be captured by the enemy. We might in a short time repair the loss of our men, but the loss of our munitions of war would inflict upon us a stunning and appalling blow. One defeat in Maryland would do us more harm than ten in Virginia. We have the selection of the battle-ground—why choose Maryland?

We cannot conquer the North except by exhausting it, or by stirring up dissension between the Northeast, East, and Northwest. Our victories but excite their indignation, increase their energies, stimulate them to enlist in the army, and keep down sectional and domestic broils among them. To avoid civil discord, by keeping the people engaged in foreign war, has been the common policy and practice of statesmen in all ages and in all countries. It is thus with the North. She fears the unemployed, destitute, aggrieved mobs of her large cities, and equally fears a rupture with the Northwest. *She has to choose between domestic war and war with us. She prefers the latter, and will carry on the war as long as her money or credit lasts.*

She will hardly be at a loss for men, as the wages she pays to her soldiers are better than those which she gives to her laborers. The prodigious expense which she is now incurring cannot be long continued, unless some rashness on our part enables her to recruit her failing strength from the spoils of the South. The cautious policy and strategy so far pursued by our armies, if persevered in, will insure us against any serious disasters, and gradually and slowly wear away and exhaust the strength and the means of our enemy.

Our soldiers and our officers have exhibited a noble specimen of the morally sublime, in the patience with which they have submitted to misconstruction, calumny and abuse. They prefer to pursue that course which is right, to that which only seems to be right. They will not sacrifice true honor to gain lofty moral fortitude, that true courage that can submit even to the imputation of cowardice, rather than by failing in duty to play the actual coward. With what truth and pathos did SCOTT exclaim (in effect,) 'I am a coward, because I have permitted popular clamor to swerve me from the line of duty.'"

THE STORIES TOLD BY CONTRABANDS.

An officer on board the United States steamer *Flag*, writing to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* a description of a recent reconnoissance of Warsaw Sound, says:

"Our pilot was a contraband named ISAAC TATNALL; I asked him whether he was a relative of Commodore T.; he said, 'he never heard his mudder say dat.' He was a slave of a Yankee named HOLCOMBE; he was the pilot of the steamer *St. Mary's*, which plied between Brunswick and Savannah. He has followed a seafaring life since his boyhood; he was twenty-five years old last July, about six feet two inches in height, and well proportioned; good-natured and well informed. He said he earned thirty-five dollars per month, thirty dollars of which the master always took—upon the balance he clothed himself; but, said he, archly, 'last month, master took him *all*; but he lost by dat, cause dis month I runned away, and he's lost $1,880'—a sad joke for poor HOLCOMBE. On Sunday, at midnight of Dec-15, he determined to run away. He left the steamboat at Brunswick and went to Bart's Back Landing, where he found a boat. Four other contrabands were ready at a signal, to accompany him, with food and water at hand. They pushed off and stood out to sea, just close enough to land to keep it *outlined*. They pulled, by spells, until Wednesday noon, Dec. 18, when they made Great Tybee Island. They pulled in for it and landed, and threw themselves upon the generosity of the squadron. ISAAC is now employed as pilot in the neighboring waters; he seems conversant with every inlet.

At Brunswick, he says, the rebels are badly off for many of the necessaries of life. There is no ham to be had—occasionally bacon, which, however, sells for 50 cents per pound; coffee, $1; sugar, 37½ cents; common brogans, $3 per pair; coarse woolen sacks, 75 cents. There is plenty of tobacco which comes from Virginia. At the town of Fernandina there are 2,000 soldiers. All the women and children have been removed to Lake City; they left just after Port Royal was taken. All their furniture was removed and the houses were closed. A sand battery, mounting five guns, of old patterns, is located on the north end of Fernandina at the Light-house. The rebels there are in want of clothing, and especially blankets. These troops having been at Port Royal, (ISAAC says,) lost all they owned in their flight thence. The Floridian ladies subscribed for the purpose of procuring blankets for them; those they obtained were thin and nearly worthless. The soldiers live on fresh meat, which the foraging parties bring in. They have no salt. They have a little flour and plenty of rice flour. There being no hay in the country, the rice is fed, straw and grain, to the horses; this they bed with also. The planters have not been able to send their cotton to market, as there being no mode of exporting it (owing to the blockade) they could not dispose of it in any other way, and their agents would not receive it; hence they have stored it at home, where immense quantities have been garnered. From Fernandina stages run to Brunswick; a line of steamboats plies between those points; the distance is thirty miles. From Brunswick to Savannah is about forty miles per railroad. Fort Clinch is not yet finished; in fact, (ISAAC says,) it remains as Government left it. Vessels can go within three-quarters of a mile of Fernandina battery and find four fathoms of water; he says on Fernandina bar twenty-one feet of water can be carried. The fact is, the charts designed by Government are sadly deficient in accurate information relating to draft of water in the various inlets along the Southern coast. The water *may* have deepened within the past few years, but whether this *be* so or *not*, the fact *is patent* that there can be but little faith placed upon the given capacities of Port Royal, or even Tybee Island harbor, as furnished by Government. ISAAC told me that the battery which we can see from our deck mounts seven guns; it is semi-circular in form and commands a stream, Wilmington River. There is a fine edifice there, which I can see through the glass; over its cupola flies a red flag; a number of tents are pitched near it, and a small mound is erected hard by. This latter, I am told, is used now for other purposes, a larger one being constructed at and where I have described it. The village of Thunderbolt is twelve miles distant; it contains about twenty houses, some of which have pretensions to magnificence; a fine hotel here affords attractions, such as billiard tables, bowling saloons, &c. The village is situate on a bluff on the port hand of Wilmington River as you advance, thenceward to Savannah, which is five miles distant. A shell-road runs between Thunderbolt and the latter city.

Jan. 2.—This morning a contraband arrived in a dug-out from Savannah. He reports all quiet there as yet. He says there are now ten guns mounted on the Skedaway Island Battery, ahead of us, and a masked battery on a nearer point mounts four guns. Fort Pulaski has seventy-two and Fort Jackson forty-six guns. As yet I have not been able to 'draw him out,' but shall 'surround' him *poco tiempo*. MAFFIT, of the navy, who joined the rebels, it will be remembered, in the initial stage of this rebellion, commanded one of the vessels of TATNALL's fleet; at Port Royal he opened fire too soon; brought on the action unadvisedly and prematurely; was court-martialed and cashiered. In what service now can the Arnold find employment? Betrayer of his motherland—false to his adopted renegade mistress (the Southern Confederacy)—what country would receive a scoundrel so vile and abject? At the very moment of his swearing fealty to the harlot, Secession, he held in his possession the surveys of this sound and the entrance to it. These, of course, he has withheld from the United States.

Commodore TATNALL has proffered his resignation, also; he alleges age as a natural barrier to the active duties of his profession. The rebels are deeply incensed; they deem this act of his cowardice, and they now threaten to hang him—poor devil; another Judas added to the infamous list—may he swing earnestly and speedily. This resignation will have a marked influence upon the population of the Southern States. The leaders are followed blindly, and are esteemed in proportion as they are successful or valorous, and when they falter the rank and file either become disheartened, or desert. This is the history of all masses. When an honest cause flings an honorable flag, all feel not only pride in bearing the banner to victory, even through successive defeats; but when the cause is unknown to the people and patent only to the few, rest assured that a clique are struggling to a monarchial *finale*. Our forces at Port Royal and Beaufort made an advance, of which you will be timely advised. Yesterday morn was the time selected for the design. After a few bridges have been burned, and connections been destroyed between Savannah and Charleston; when a few insurrections have occurred in their midst, then, and not till then, will the people of the so-called Southern Confederacy realize the truth of their position, the depth of their poverty, the extent of their degradation, and the utter folly of their attempt to subvert the Constitution. Why we have not ere this destroyed the bridges over the Savannah and the Coosahatchie rivers is a mystery. That over the former is about two miles long, with a drawbridge and extension trestle-work; that over the latter three-fourths of a mile long, with trestle-work."

THE LATE COL. CROGHAN.

The following tribute to the memory of Col. ST. GEORGE CROGHAN appears in the Richmond papers:

"Letters have been recieved in this city which place it beyond doubt that Col. ST. GEORGE CROGHAN was killed in a recent skirmish with the Yankees in Western Virginia. The deceased was a son of the late GEORGE GROGHAN, in the United States service, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was so conspicuous for his gallantry in the defence of Fort Stephenson in the war of 1812. Our Confederate hero was an intrepid soldier, therefore, by direct hereditary right; indeed, his ancestral claims go further back yet, to his grandsire, Major WM. CROGHAN, of the Revolutionary struggle, who married a sister of the distinguished GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, the same who conquered the Great West, while yet a wilderness, from the savages, and made it a part of the imperial domain of Virginia. ST. GEORGE CROGHAN entered the Confederate army soon after the commencement of LINCOLN's war of subjugation as a cavalry officer, and has been ever since actively engaged with the forces opposed to ROSECRANS and COX. He was the very model of a old dragoon. There was probably not a better rider on the Continent, whether Texas Ranger or Camanche Indian. With all his dashing traits as an officer, he combined a native goodness of heart and a general *bonhommie* of disposition, which made him a most delightful companion. Scarcely two weeks ago he was in Richmond, gay, buoyant, full of hope, recounting, in his admirable manner, the fatigues and hardships of his Summer campaign in the mountains, and devising several ingenious methods of army transportation to overcome the immense difficulties offered by the roads in that wild region. His loss to the Confederate army is like that of a regiment; what it must be to his immediate relations and numerous friends we dare not think; but such is the fortune of war. *Fortune de la guerre!* Ah! what cruel words, which cover up so much of human ambitions, hopes, sorrows and tears."

A BREEZE IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and the Lower House of the Legislature of that State, have had another dispute. It appears that the Governor appointed HENRY R. JOHNSTON Major-General, and WM. H. T. WALKER Brigadier-General, of the troops raised for the defence of the State. The lower branch of the Legislature, for some cause unknown to the outside world, proposed to turn the troops over to the Rebel Government. Against this the Governor enters his protest, the sending in of which seems to have stirred up the members, one of whom introduced a resolution censuring him for this "unwarrantable interference" with legislation. The reading of the message was denied, and the bill he protested against was passed by a large majority. The Speaker of the House, Hon. WARREN AKIN, participated in the debate on the occasion. He is reported to have said that "the Governor had offered the greatest indignity to the House in the message thrust as an argument before us yesterday." He proceeded to review the message. The Governor argued that the troops would not submit to the provisions of the bill displacing their officers. He bade the Commander-in-Chief and all his troops defiance today. Let them come with bayonets in their hands and drive them from these halls, if they are not willing to acquiesce in legislative action. He would bare his bosom to their bayonets, and be the last to jump from these windows on their approach.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of the 12th, contains intelligence of the twenty-second day of the siege of Matamoras, as follows:

"The drama had continued as it commenced—cannon and small arms by day, with a change of scenery by the burning of buildings at night. We have no account of the killed and wounded, as the hospital has been removed to the other side of the river."

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

ILLINOIS.

The New Constitutional Convention—A Revolutionary Conspiracy in Sympathy with Rebellion—Public Opinion in Canada and England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1862.

Sensations, caused by this astounding war, succeed each other with such rapidity that one can scarcely identify them as they pass. We go to bed jubilant over the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, to arise sobered by the premonition of trouble from over the seas on their account, and before the echoes of the British lion's astonished growl reach our expectant ears, we see a leonine claw uncovered at Matamoros. For such surprises, however, we ought to be partially prepared, but I think no one can be expected to anticipate that the loyal State of Illinois is today on the possible verge of a revolution of force—of civil war, not less criminal than that now convulsing the nation, and having its origin in the same demoralizing cause.

Yet, by such a peril is the Empire State of the West now threatened. All this while that she has been lending sinews of war to the nation—sending forth her sons by tens of thousands to fight the battles of the country—she has nursed in her bosom the germ of a treason which now promises to develop at once into full maturity beneath the protection of legal forms, and to cast over secession the comforting shadow of sympathy, if not to give direct aid to its efforts. I allude to the scheme believed to be cherished by the majority of the State Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Springfield, *to destroy the present State organization and improvise a new one in its place.*

Two things about this conspiracy against the lawful government of the State, strike a stranger to her local politics with great surprise; one is, that any set of men can have the audacity to contemplate such a proceeding; the other, that such men should have been allowed by the people to get control of the State Convention. The last mystery should be explained first; and it is found in the facts that the election of the delegates was held under the old apportionment, that gives to Egypt more than her share; that the Republicans, devoted to the war question, cast aside all party issues, while the Democrats *did not*; and that the absence of so many loyal voters in the army lost the close counties to the Union cause. Hence, we see to-day the annoying spectacle at Springfield of a Convention, called in time of peace to reform constitutional abuses, and meeting in the midst of a National rebellion, to devote all its powers, *and more*, to strike down the State Government which has rendered such efficient aid to the cause of Government and of freedom. Startling as the fact must be, it is more than probable that the present State Convention is controlled in the interest of the rebellion!

But it is hardly less wonderful that this majority should dare venture upon the revolutionary step contemplated, even if having the numerical power. As an excuse, *they fall back on the precedent of Missouri.* Ignoring the utter difference in the two cases in all respects, they claim the same supremacy that the State Convention of Missouri asserted, and propose to exercise it in a similar manner. Where the Missouri Convention, elected expressly to control the State Government in this crisis, deposed a rebellious executive junta, and substituted loyal rulers instead, this Convention, elected simply to reform errors of principle in the Constitution, threatens to destroy a loyal, efficient State Government, and organize a new one, for the avowed purpose of securing a return to power of the Democratic Party. And what aggravates the danger, is the fear that the present State Judiciary, elected under Democratic auspices for long terms, may be tainted by the same disloyal partisanship that animates the majority of the convention.

What may be the result of this complication it is impossible to foresee. That Gov. YATES and the other State officers will consent to this usurpation of unconferred powers by the Convention, and tamely allow themselves to be snuffed out, and the State *secessionized* in this way, is scarcely possible. That the designs of the master spirits of that body menace the internal peace of the State is beyond a doubt. That a large majority of the loyal Democrats—those resident in the Northern part—are opposed to the scheme, will not influence men who are so indifferent to public opinion as to propose to repeat in Illinois in 1862 the Lecompton swindle imposed on Kansas in 1858, and deny the people the privilege of rejecting or approving the work they propose to do; for this, it is understood, is one feature of the conspiracy now being elaborated at Springfield. For my own part, I trust that the attempt will be frustrated by the Government the moment that *proof* is obtained of designs such as I have described. Better a stretch of executive power in preservation of law, and loyalty, and liberty, than a strain of conventional license for the inauguration of anarchy, and treason, and Slavery.

In coming through Canada, yesterday, I was surprised to hear so little talk of international trouble. Nobody seemed excited, or afraid, or belligerent. If a war fever has existed in the region traversed by the Great Western Railway, it must have had a remarkable short run. It argues great prudence on the part of the managing director of that road that he has given orders for the employes to refrain from all irritating political discussion.

A fact I learned on the best authority, illustrates clearly the erroneous ideas prevailing in England of public sentiment in America. Mr. BRYDGES, the Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, has just returned from the mother country; and such, in England, was supposed to be the hostile feeling in the Northern States, that he anticipated being obliged to land at Halifax, instead of coming on, as usual, to New-York. The real object of the *Asia* in touching at Halifax was not to get coal, but to ascertain, through the telegraph, whether it would be safe for her British passengers to land at New-York! No one could be more astonished than was Mr. BRYDGES, at the temper of the Americans, as he found it.

All the causes of this great misapprehension on the part of the British public, we cannot trace; but intelligent Englishmen are disposed to attribute a great share of it to the mendacious labors of Mr. W. H. RUSSELL and the New-York *Herald*. J. M. W.

ITEMS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

The North Missouri Railroad trains now leave here regularly, but do not make time, owing to the difficulty of getting water for their engines. There are no tanks between Hudson and Mexico, but a few days will remedy this. The big bridge at Mexico is nearly completed. It is trestled, whereas the old one was a Howe's truss bridge. There are no more troops along the road now than before the burning, though Federal troops are scouring Boone, Howard and Callaway Counties constantly. No negroes or rebel property were impressed into the service in repairing the road.

Several river pilots and steamboat men left here for Cairo to-day, expecting employment on transports.

A few Southern papers, as late as Dec. 28, were received to-day from Ironton, where they arrived by a flag of truce.

A letter from Lebanon, dated Tuesday, says Major WRIGHT holds that town with 320 men. CARR had gone back to the Gasconade, causing great surprise at Lebanon. Several rebel prisoners had been captured.

The revised list of assessments on the "secesh" has been made out, and new notices are being served on all the parties by the Provost Guard Police.

A war claim agent, who had an office on Washington-avenue, decamped last night, with several vouchers belonging to teamsters and others.

No troops have left here for Cairo, as announced by telegraph from that place.

In consequence of the line being down, I could not send you the following last evening:

A well informed gentleman who left Rolla this morning, had an interview recently with Gen. SIGEL, who complained that he had been hurried by Gen. HALLECK from a sick bed to take command at Rolla, and that only three days after his arrival, Gen. CURTIS arrived, and without exhibiting any orders from Gen. HALLECK, or giving him (SIGEL) notice, assumed command. Gen. SIGEL says that he has resigned out of a sense of justice to himself, but is anxious to serve his adopted country, and if the troops were ordered to march to day, he would march with them.

He further says that out of six regiments raised in his name, by his friends, only four hundred men are left to his command. He hopes an arrangement will be made by which he may honorably return to service. All the troops at Rolla are ready to move at a moment's notice.

At St. Charles, Mo., a few nights ago, a *bona fide* bet of $1,000, money put up, was made between a secesh and a Union man, that PRICE would have possession of that place before New-Year's day. The money was paid to the winner (Unionist) on Thursday last.

The old Chamber of Commerce have appointed a Committee to wait upon the seceded Union members for a reconciliation.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

A Cairo letter dated on Thursday, the 9th, says:

"Yesterday afternoon a portion of the troops stationed at Smithland, who were guarding some laborers who were quarrying stone at a place in Kentucky called Carville, to be used in the construction of fortifications at this point, were attacked and driven off by the rebels—so it is rumored. The gunboats *Essex* and *Lexington* went off in that way this afternoon, and, it is conjectured, on account of such assault.

To-day, you have learned by telegraph, a large force is on the move to concentrate at Paducah. The authorities say that they move from Paducah 60,000 strong. If they do, it will be necessary to draw from some point east. It is very evident that great events are near at hand. The greatest activity is manifest in all military quarters. Gen. MCCLERNAND's brigade are under marching orders, and leave in the morning with five days' rations.

The two regiments at Camp Holt are also under marching orders. A battalion of Col. DICKEY's cavalry go to Mound City to relieve the regiment of infantry stationed there. The greatest enthusiasm is exhibited in all the camps. As I write, I can hear a regiment of MCCLERNAND's brigade cheering most lustily at the propect of a fight.

The probabilities of the expedition from Paducah I judge to be these: It will go by land toward Fort Henry, a rebel institution mounting some sixty-fours, about sixty miles up the Tennessee. This point taken, our forces can go by land toward and in the rear of Columbus, or they can go further up the Tennessee with gunboats, as far as Columbia, destroy the railroad bridge, and thus cut off all connection between the rebels at Bowling Green and Columbia. Memphis and Nashville will be so far in our hands that the rebels under BUCKNER will be cut off from their natural course of retreat by the Nashville road, and if a movement or feint be made upon Memphis, Gen. BISHOP POLK will be compelled to leave his two hundred guns in position, and travel down the Mississippi. Our troops would thus accomplish all that is desirable, without the great loss of life that must ensue if Columbus be attacked from the Mississippi."

KENTUCKY.

THE REBELS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

From the Louisville Journal of the 10th.

Our correspondents from Columbia are clamorous for the receipt of artillery to keep the rebels from using the Cumberland River for the transportation of stores. On New-Year's Day, the Confederate Gen. CRITTENDEN passed through Monticello with his forces, on his way to join ZOLLICOFFER, and their united strength is estimated at fifteen thousand. On Tuesday morning last, a steamboat passed the mouth of Greasy Creek, which is about forty miles below ZOLLICOFFER's intrenched camp on the north bank of the Cumberland, and she was loaded with arms, stores, &c., for his use. It was understood at Columbia that two more boats were also coming up the river. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. HAGGARD, the Third Kentucky Infantry, Col. BRAMLETTE, and the Nineteenth Ohio, started for the river on a reconnoissance, but as they have no artillery, they can do no harm to the boats, which have been so protected as to be rifle-proof, while they are perforated with loop-holes to harrass our forces. It is most unfortunate that there is not even a small battery in the vicinity; one artillery company could be planted at a hundred places on the river in positions to sink every boat that attempted to pass up. It is desirable that the valley of the Cumberland, in Russell, Wayne, Pulaski, and other Counties, should be protected. It comprises a rich bottom, nearly two hundred miles in extent, and its last crop of corn and wheat was the finest ever raised there. The rebel foraging parties are making constant inroads and hauling off grain and fodder, of which there is enough to supply their whole army during the Winter. We have a force in a circuit of twenty miles fully equal to that of the rebels, but the want of ordnance is felt most disastrously, and has enabled the enemy to supply himself with everything necessary for a desperate resistance. If Gen. BOYLE could be provided with cannon, at Columbia, he would soon put a stop to the transit of all boats on the river, and cut off the carrying of further munitions to the camp of ZOLLICOFFER.

ZOLLICOFFER'S REAR IN DANGER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

It was reported here last night by a gentleman who arrived late in the evening from the direction of ZOLLICOFFER's position on the Cumberland River, that Gen. BOYLE was in Clinton County, with 5,000 Union men, advancing toward ZOLLICOFFER's rear; and that the rebels would be forced to give battle to Gen. SCHOEPF, or immediately cross to the south side of the Cumberland River. It was said also that Gen. THOMAS had other forces sufficiently near to sustain BOYLE. If this is true, we may hear something interesting in a day or two, from the direction of Somerset.

THE REPORTED ROUT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S FORCE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives this version of the reported rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's forces:

"We were yesterday informed, by a gentleman just from Catlettsburgh, Kentucky, that two members of the Forty-third Regiment, from Paintsville, arrived at that place on Tuesday. They reported that Col. GARFIELD's Brigade, of about 3,500 men, moved to George's Creek, 15 miles from Paintsville, about two weeks ago; and on Monday last they moved onward to Paintsville, which brought them within three miles of the rebel camp, under the command of HUMPHREY MARSHALL and Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS; hence they sent out a scouting party, which came upon the rebel camp and found that the troops had fled but a short time before, with great precipitation, leaving all they could not readily carry away.

When the Federal reconnoitering party arrived on the spot, they found the enemy's wagons, tents, camp equipage, hay and provisions, gathered together in a mass and on fire. They had seen nothing of the rebels when the men who made the above statement left the place.

It was rumored at Catlettsburgh, that HUMPHREY MARSHALL addressed his troops before he broke up the camp, that they were evidently surrounded, and must either disperse and escape, fight their way through, or be taken prisoners.

It appears that a portion of MARSHALL's force had been fired upon by Union troops, a short time before, from a position they had not looked for. A fact that seems to account for his making the reported speech.

Col. GARFIELD's force consisted of the Forty-second Ohio, the Fourteenth Kentucky, Col. LINDSAY's regiment, from Greenupsburgh, Ky., and Maj. MCLAUGHLIN's cavalry, 200 horse."

FROM GREEN RIVER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., has been here for two days. He seems to be a learned gentleman, and presents a pleasing appearance. His story is, that he started on his annual visitation to his diocese, without any intention of coming within our lines. But after reaching Bowling Green, he bethought himself that the present would be a good time to make a long-contemplated visit to his religious friends in Ohio.

He was picked up by our pickets, and escorted to Gen. MCCOOK's presence, where his case was thoroughly scrutinized. I understand that upon representations made to Gen. BUELL by Bishop SPAULDING, of Louisville, the Bishop has been granted a pass northward, upon certain conditions. He has been pleasant, but very cautious in his conversation during his stay here. He says the people South, though deprived of nearly all luxuries, and compelled to drink rye coffee, and eat accordingly, are not suffering for the want of either food or clothing.

He acknowledges that there is a large and powerful Union sentiment in Tennessee. It is so even in Nashville. Memphis, however, is completely and hotly secesh, all the Union men having been compelled to leave it. The Bishop will probably arrive in Cincinnati soon after this letter. Set your "military editor" at him. He may get more items out of the prelate than I have.

The late rains thoroughly tested the temporary bridges erected over Green River at this point. At one point the river rose at the rate of two feet an hour. By keeping a guard on the pontoon bridge, to keep off the drift, it was preserved from all damage. The Willich Brigade stood firmly until the water became so high that the drift could not pass beneath the floor.

Then it began to crack and tremble, and finally away it went. The First Michigan Regiment of Mechanics and Engineers saved most of the lumber. The river is now falling as fast as it went up.

The last rail was laid on the railroad bridge yesterday, and it is now ready for the passage of light trains. It has, however, to be considerably braced in the lower parts before it is complete and entirely safe. The braces are all ready, and will be put in immediately. The structure will be fully completed this week, but is now ready for use

Two members of the First Ohio, out on picket yesterday, discovered a note pinned to a tree. It was directed to Generals MCCOOK and ROUSSEAU. The note was brought to headquarters, and was found to contain the thanks of the rebels for the magnificent sight on the occasion of the last grand review.

It was good-humoredly written. The note was found near the summit of Summerville Knob, the highest point on the opposite side of the river, and from which a very good view is had with glasses, of a large portion of Camp George Wood. Rebels were frequently seen on the Knob until our pickets were extended there.

One of the finest and most useful regiments in this division, or in all Kentucky, is the First Michigan Regiment. It is composed of fine-looking, intelligent, young men, who seem competent to do anything. Numbers of them are splendid and ingenious mechanics, and others educated engineers.

They can build anything, from a locomotive to a meeting-house; can build roads or bridges anywhere out of the materials at hand. No regiment has been sent into the field more splendidly equipped than this one. The State of Michigan furnished it in the best possible style, with every requisite equipment of the best quality. Consequently, the regiment is proud of the State, and the State may well be proud of the regiment.

The following is the staff of Gen. MCCOOK:

Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Dan. A. McCook.

Medical Director, Maj. A. P. Meylert.

Assistant Quartermasters, Capt. J. F. Boyd, Capt. Swigert.

Commissary, Capt. Sam. Gamage.

Aid-de-Camps, Capt. W. F. Straub, Lieut. S. W. Davis and Lieut. Hobletzell.

Telegraph operator, Lieut. Barth.

Capt. GAMAGE is soon to take the more responsible position of Post Commissary, when Capt. I. D. WILLIAMS will take the position of Commissary on the General's staff. It is a splendid staff, as will be observed by those who know the gentlemen.

THE NEW DEPOT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The dépôt erecting by the Government on Lake Erie for the reception of prisoners of war, is thus described by a Sandusky correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*:

"Yesterday morning I made a water excursion over to Bull's Island, to see the buildings now in process of erection for the prisoners' dépôt, and having a thought with reference to its sanitary position, I give you the results of my observations.

Bull's Island lies within Sandusky Bay, about a mile from its mouth, and about two miles from Sandusky, (Ohio) with easy access by a ferry. It contains about three hundred acres, with a prominent limestone ridge in the centre, with a gentle descent in each direction to the water edge, and with no marsh or swampy ground within its borders. Sixty acres have been leased by the Government for the purpose of a prisoners' dépôt, in which to place the captured rebels for safe keeping, and which will be ready for their occupation by the first of February next, and which will be guarded by two companies of soldiers. The buildings now erected comprise a storehouse, three houses for officers' quarters, a soldiers' barracks—each are large and roomy—a hospital building, in dimensions 100 feet long by 24 feet wide; a long one-story house, in the rear of the others and somewhat retired, and immediately under the limestone bluff, sheltering it from the northerly and westerly winds, with doors and windows opposite each other, affording free draft and ventilation—a nice and comfortable tenement for those poor customers consigned to the tender mercies of the doctors and surgeons.

Further to the east of these buildings is the inclosure for the prisoners, of some fifteen acres, a stout plank-board fence, eight feet high, with sentry boxes and sentry walks; within are eight large two-story structures, substantially built, airy and spacious, and contrast favorably with the narrow, crowded, unhealthy jail accommodations of the South, into which our prisoners are cast. There is ample room for the erection of other buildings to any extent, if the numbers of the prisoners should demand. Large room is allowed within the inclosure for exercise and games upon a fine plateau of ground—which, by-the-by, should have a few blind drains constructed to carry off the more readily superfluous moisture, and render the whole the more dry.

The position of the dépôt is a fortunate selection, and does credit to the judgment of Col. HOFFMAN. It is safe, from its isolated island position, easily supplied with all the necessities of subsistence, with an easterly and southern exposure, having the grateful, health-bearing winds of Lake Erie full in their front, an abundance of soft lake water—a matter of much importance in a sanitary point of view—and altogether a charming spot.

Much yet remains to be done, as but the outside of most of the inclosures are finished. Eighty mechanics, however, make rapid progress. As yet nothing is done in the construction of out-houses, ice-cellars, wells, cisterns, drains, &c., of which all will come around in due time."

DODGES OF THE MISSOURI TRAITORS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Camp Laurine, Otterville, Missouri:

It has sometimes been said that our officers ought to prevent the sending of information from our army to the rebel States. But those who are remote from the field of action can have little idea of the sagacity of the rebels and the endlessness of their resources. The devil can put on the garb of an angel of light, or can come in his own form, as may seem best to suit his purpose. But as our officers become better acquainted with the country and the ways of the people, this nice work is becoming less and less easy of accomplishment.

A correspondence has just come into my hand which will open to you the mode of operation most frequently followed. I will give you the correspondence and explain its causes.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Jan. 4, 1862.

GENERAL: A Mr. HARRIS, who is reported to be a Secessionist, rode into my camp just now. I ordered him away without listening to his business.

I am told he has one or two sons in PRICE's army—that he has furnished supplies to PRICE voluntarily. I also hear that he is hunting among our troops for *negroes. He cannot do that here.* [Italics his own.] If you order a search for that kind of property, I will comply, but trust you will not allow *him* to come. It would not be safe.

Very respectfully, JULIUS WHITE,
Col. Com'dng Second Brigade. Second Division.

Brig.-Gen. PALMER.

HEADQUARTERS LAURINE CANTONMENT, Jan. 4, 1862.

Col. Julius White, Commanding Second Brigade, &c.:

So far from authorizing the man HARRIS, of whom you wrote, to search the camp for negroes, I expressly refused him permission to do so.

You will never be required to perform that task under my orders, for I will not require you to do that which I would feel disgraced to do myself.

J. M. PALMER, Brigadier-General Commanding.

This man HARRIS I know. He professes to be a Union man, and under that name has worked his way into camps and posts all along, on one pretext or another. Yet a son, who is connected with PRICE's rebel army, and another young man who holds prospective relations to him, as son-in-law, have been secreted in and about his house, supplied by him with arms and information, for a month past, to my knowledge. This HARRIS lives on the Syracuse and Booneville Road, near "Tite-Saline Bridge," and seems to have much trouble with a negro or negroes, which, for some cause, he never finds, though he searches faithfully in the camps of the United States army.

Now for the plot, duplicate and key. This man HARRIS has a large farm, and his son is interested in property, if he does not own a farm. If the Confederate States army comes off victorious, the son who has been in the rebel army can save the property by and through his services rendered. If the United States army comes off victorious, the father as a staunch Union man, can save the property and the son, through his patriotic adherence to the Union in the midst of dangers. Then, besides, the army has no hold on negroes of Union men, and the father as such can come into United States camps in quest of a supposed negro who has run away, search at his leisure for him, gaining sympathy as a wronged Union man, if he fails to find him, but meantime taking careful notes on the number, position, &c., of troops, which he reports to his son, and through him to the secession general.

Sometimes this is varied. Daughters, wives, sons, may be the parties who play the Union dodge, and fathers or brothers may be the secesh. More frequently, however, the old men, who are hardly serviceable as soldiers, are selected for this safe home work, and the stronger young men are kept in the field, or if about home for a report in the bush.

The policy of the war has been such heretofore that our officers and soldiers could not do as they wished in relation to the negro question. Men might come into our camps, protected by those over us, but I am glad to be able to send you this correspondence, as it will show you that our officers are now able to forbid search for negroes in our camps, that they make greater discrimination between camp guests, and it will show, too, that our army in Missouri has not for its end the binding closer the bonds of Slavery. We are not here as nigger hunters.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

FORT WARREN.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 9.

At the present time affairs are very quiet at Fort Warren. During the recent cold weather most of the prisoners have kept close to their quarters, which have been made warm and comfortable. Few prisoners have been sent to the fort lately, and so many leading men among them have been released that those who remain find the confinement more tedious than when MASON and SLIDELL, Gov. MOREHEAD, Mr. FAULKNER, Col. PEGRAM, Capt. DE LAGUEL led the conversation on secession topics. With but few exceptions, the prisoners remaining are unknown to fame, and likely to remain so. Among those few are Marshal KANE, of Baltimore; Commodore BARRON, of Fort Hatteras notoriety; Col. TYLER, of Virginia; and the notorious PARKER H. FRENCH.

There is a prospect, however, of a new sensation at the fort. A suite of rooms is being fitted up with carpets and other comforts, and the girls employed in the "boarding house" have been engaged in scrubbing and scouring, as if important visitors were speedily expected. The occasion of this bustle is said to be the reception of an order from Washington to provide rooms for two lady prisoners, who are expected in a few days. It is supposed that Mrs. GREENHOW, of Washington, will be one of these.

Yesterday, Dr. JEFFRIES, a prisoner, was released, arrangements having been made to exchange him for a Federal surgeon, now a prisoner at the South.

LYNCHING A NEGRO.

From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 8.

We learn from a citizen of Frankfort the following particulars of a diabolical outrage, fearful murder and just retribution, occurring last Sunday, in the vicinity of Peak's Mills, about ten miles from Frankfort, and near the Owen County line.

It appears that on Sunday afternoon a young lady, some fourteen or fifteen years of age, was going home alone, when a negro man, the property of Miss PEARCE, stopped her horse, dragged her from his back and ravished her—then taking a club beat her over the head until he supposed her to be dead, and leaving her in the road, fled. Not long afterwards a gentleman, who happened to pass, saw her, raised her up, and she was barely able to tell what had been done, and the fiend's name. He left her, and posting back to the Mill, called out a posse, and pursuit was made. The negro was caught and his captors had a fire built, intending to burn him alive, when they changed their purpose and hung him on the spot. A righteous punishment say we.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

Gen. TOTTEN wrote the following letter in reply to some inquiries addressed him by a Committee which went from Philadelphia to urge forward the work on the harbor defences of that city:

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1862.

To A. J. Pleasonton, Esq., Chairman, &c., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 2d inst., and hasten to reply.

The construction of suitable works of defence for the harbor of refuge made by the Delaware Breakwater, in Delaware Bay, is fully approved by this Department.

The sum of $150,000 is a suitable and moderate amount to be appropriated, as soon as possible, for the commencement of such defences.

The defensive works now complete, or under construction, for the protection of New-York, including the inner harbor, the approach by Long Island Sound, the approach by the Narrows, and the anchorage near Sandy Hook, are ready to mount about one thousand guns. The number will be increased as further progress may be made.

The defences of Boston harbor are now ready to receive three hundred and thirty guns. The number will probably be increased by Spring, to four hundred and thirty, and further, as labors shall progress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

BRITISH TROOPS TO LAND AT PORTLAND.

From the Portland Advertiser, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, due at this port on Tuesday next, will bring troops and munitions of war for Canada, *viâ* St. John. The agents of the Steamship Company at Portland, in anticipation of this arrival, applied to the State Department for permission to bring the vessel into our lower harbor, transfer her mails and passengers to a tug, and, after proceeding to St. John, return to Portland to resume her regular trip.

On Thursday, a dispatch was received from Secretary SEWARD, addressed to the United States Marshal and all Federal officers in this city, directing "the agents of the British Government to have all the proper facilities for landing and conveying to Canada or elsewhere, troops and munitions of war of every kind, without exception or reservation."

This is in striking contrast with the refusal of our neighbors across the water, to allow the arms purchased by the State of Indiana to be shipped, though paid for and ready to be forwarded, and the refusal to allow one of our war steamers to coal at a British port.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

The Kroomen and What they Can Do—Their Social Characteristics—Fernando Po—Prince's Island—San Antonio—Gathering Cocoa Nuts—A Slaver Cornered—Correspondence, &c.

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
SAN ANTONIO, PRINCE'S ISLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

My last letter, per *San Jacinto*, started from Fernando Po on the 1st inst. We got underway at the same time with the steamer, she towing us out to sea; a very good help to us, for Fernando Po is a hard place for a sailing vessel to get away from. Situated in latitude 3° 40' N. and longitude 8° 45' E., way up in the pocket-like corner of the Bight of Biafara, with strong currents, setting with the wind directly into the Bight, it becomes a difficult task to beat out. She goes to Monrovia, to return to their homes the Koomen who have been employed on board the different vessels of the late squadron. These "Kroo-boys" are an invaluable adjunct to a cruiser on the coast. There is much hard labor, such as boat-pulling, watering ship, &c., &c., that renders exposure to the sun unavoidable. As this work must be done, and the white man can't do it, we would be hard pushed were it not for the Kroos. They are a hardy willing race, and work well in day time, but at night at working ship they are of but little use, as any ordinary job is pretty well over before the Kroos get fairly awake.

They put some weight on a rope though when they do pull, for they are very strong, although not so much so as they seem to have been when Rev. Mr. THOMAS wrote about them. He says: "He is but a weak man among them who cannot shoulder, and walk off through the surf, with ease, a barrel of beef." We've got a fair average set of them, but not many of that sort. By repeated and hard drilling, we have gotten them so as to do tolerably well at the inferior stations, where a good deal of "beef" and little brain is required, but I don't think they'll ever make very good gunners. We drill ours with the musket, too, and I can hardly imagine a more farcical military display than a company of them make; unless, indeed, I except FALSTAFF's Brigade, or a country village Fourth of July militia turn-out. We are all equals to be sure, and these Africans are "men and brothers;" but when one comes to their native country, and sees them as they are, uninfluenced by the civilizing contact of the white race, one must be either a very zealous politician, very easy to please, or else not very proud of his relations to admit it; especially if one is consistent, carrying the relationship a little further, is willing to recognize the dirty, naked, hideous things, that pass for women out here, as *sisters*. Beauty among the Kroos, I believe, is estimated by the pound—for Black WILL, our head Krooman, says "he pay ten dollar for a wife; spose *he* fat, handsome one, he pay more." WILL is very anxious to come to America to get a white woman (as they call the American colored women at Monrovia) for his wife. I warned him that if he succeeded he would be compelled to give up his other ten wives. He professes great willingness, and says, "one white woman got more sense than ten Kroo women." He prefers a mulatto woman—and as he is a tall, fine-looking, and very intelligent fellow, I have no doubt of his success.

WILL may pass for an African Prince in the States, and with much better claims than had Mr. LEO L. LLOYD, a black grocery-keeper at Monrovia, who visited Boston not a great while ago, and was fêted by the loving Bostonians until he himself laughs at them, and says he "understands it all very well,—they want his influence in directing trade that way." LEO rather prides himself, though, on his American airs and graces, and loves to show his free and easy style of mind by cursing around a small black boy whom he keeps in his grocery, I believe, for that especial purpose.

Fernando Po, I'll venture to assert, possesses as many of the requisites for forming an uncomfortable, disagreeable place, as any other locality in the world. The anchorage is off Port Clarence, on the northern face of the island, and is, except for a short period each day during the sea breeze, intolerably hot. The town, with the exception of the Governor's house, the barracks, and a few foreigners' residences, is but a collection of shanties. The place is owned by the Spaniards, who maintain a few companies of soldiers and a couple of hulks afloat. There is but little commerce—the exports consisting of palm oil, coffee and dye woods. I saw cotton growing, but am not able to give any opinion as to its quality. There is no market, and it was with difficulty that we could procure a few yams for our mess.

Were it not for the monthly arrival of the mails, I can hardly think of anything to call a vessel to this port. But the expectation of our letters makes Fernando Po a desirable stopping place about the 27th of each month.

About 150 miles to the south of Fernando Po is Prince's Island, where we now are. There are two harbors, one on the west side, called West Bay, has been from its conveniently-situated watering-place and the fine sea breeze that sets directly into the bay, the favorite resort for our steamers when coming to the north.

San Antonio has not so good facilities for watering, but there is a small town here whose good market makes up for any advantages that West Bay would otherwise possess over it.

On approaching this island one is struck, if the day is clear, by the peculiarly irregular outline of the land. High jagged peaks and deep ravines give evidence of the volcanic origin of the island. I believe that all of the islands in this Gulf are volcanic—one, St. Thomas, has in its centre an extinct crater now filled with fresh water, thus forming a lake.

The peaks of Prince's Island are generally enshrouded during the day in a dense mist, which toward evening, clears away, and from the dissolving curtain high-pointed peaks jut up in every direction—some bare and rugged, and others covered with a dense growth of timber.

One high peak very much resembles a carrot, and from that resemblance it is named. Others furnish on their wooded summits, homes for whole colonies of gray parrots, who can each evening be seen and heard making their way homeward.

The heavy growth of timber that covers the interior of the Island—flourishing best in the lower lands—serve to fill up and even off a little the rugged outline of the hills. There is much large and valuable timber on the Island. The natives come off to our ship in large canoes, thirty feet long and three wide and deep, hollowed out from a single log. Numbers of these canoes are constantly about the ship. The natives, brawny, black fellows, dressed in every variety of costume from *au naturel* up through various gradations, as a straw hat, a shirt, a pair of trowsers, to the full dress of some sailor's cast-off suit, bring fruit, fowls, &c., for sale, and they find plenty of custom. Fowls, eggs, alligator pears, bananas, pawpaws and pigs, are plentiful and cheap, while very tolerable beef can be purchased.

Seen from the ship, San Antonio presents quite an attractive appearance. White churches and houses against a background of dark green foliage, and a front of white sand beach, make a very pretty picture. But, "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

I landed one morning with a companion abreast the ship, and walked to the town, not more than three miles in direct distance, but trebled by the zig-zag paths to avoid hills, and the heavy hills that the path does not avoid. Except shooting an occasional gay-plumaged bird, there was little to see or do on our way over, the undergrowth being so thick on each side of the path as to shut out all view of the surrounding country. Here and there a little space cleared by fire contained a native hut and a few cocoa palms. At one of these clearings we stopped to "take a drink" of fresh, clear cocoanut water. To one who has never seen a cocoanut gathered, it would seem well nigh impossible to get at them. The tree shoots up perpendicularly for fifty or sixty feet, without a branch to assist the climber. But the natives resort to a method almost identically the same as I have seen used in Ceylon and India.

A straw rope is made fast to the wrist, carried around the tree, and secured to the other. Two others, with loops for the thighs to rest in, complete the apparatus. Starting from the ground, the climber reaches as high as he can; then, leaning back, his weight binds the upper bands, and he draws up his legs. Thus alternating, he soon reaches the top. It is worth a trip to this zone to drink the water—not milk—of a fresh green cocoa-nut. Instead of the hard, brown nut, filled with meat and a little rancid milk—that is all you at home can ever see of a cocoa-nut—we have a large, green fruit, so soft as to be readily opened with a jack-knife, filled with neither meat nor milk, but about a pint of clear fluid, the most delicious beverage imaginable.

A turn in the path we were traveling brought us in sight of "Port Antonio." But an obstacle presented itself, stopping for a moment all further progress. A river, some thirty yards wide, but shallow, lay before us. There was no bridge and no boat, so we were compelled to resort to what, I presume, was the original style of ferriage. We waded, but by proxy; for we got natives to wade, while we went over dry shod on their shoulders.

The town of St. Antonio is small, but quite regularly laid out in streets. It contains about two hundred shanties, all elevated on posts five or six feet from the ground, like the houses of the Malays in Java, leaving under each a very convenient place for the pigs and children, both of which are very plentiful. The heavy rains which, in the season, flood the valley, make this style of building necessary. The houses are of wood, one story, tiled, and as in all Portuguese towns, whitewashed.

Two forts and five churches to this little hamlet would sufficiently indicate the nationality of its owners, without the intervention of the flag, which, torn and dingy, floats over the fort. At the western end of the town is a fine large building, which is one of the sights of the island. It belongs to the heirs of Mme. Ferrara, a Portuguese lady of wealth and education, who, like lady Stanhope, for many years withdrew herself from European life, and, buried here in this out-of-the-way corner, attained what she would never have got elsewhere—celebrity. Madame lived here for many years, with no society, no amusements. She took a fancy to have a grand spree, some three years since; so she made a trip to Europe, and local tradition has it that, in her year's stay, she expended some ten thousand dollars. The most tangible return for the money was in the shape of a young Portuguese to whom she took a fancy, and betrothed herself. Upon her return to the island she sent for him, but upon his arrival, last April, he found that he had had a successful rival, for Death had claimed the Madame the month before. However, she left him all her property, and as she was old and ugly, (*i. e.*, fifty and Portuguese,) I don't suppose he grieved much.

Madame's house is open to visitors, and a curious display it makes, with its evidences of educated taste in contrast with barbarism. Sevres porcelain and gourd cups, oil-paintings and flashy engravings, elegant furniture and naked negro young ones, all in the same apartment, and each making the other seem out of place.

In the centre of the wall hangs a full-length portrait of Madame at about 30—a rather fine looking woman, with the stock of a small jewelry store about her person. On her left, a half-length of her first husband—a dark, puffy-looking hombre, to whom a star on the breast gives the seeming of a policeman. Among the engravings is a fine large one of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and another of the action between the "Constitution and Guerriere."

Around the room, and on the piazza, were several young Portugese señoritas, seated on mats, embroidering. To one of these—the prettiest—I spoke in what I considered pretty fair Portuguese. She looked excessively puzzled for a moment, then replied that she didn't understand English.

A short walk from the Madame's brought us to a fine shady pool of some celebrity as a bathing place. It is about twenty yards long and ten wide, and with its sloping green banks, and thickly interwoven canopy of foliage, looked very inviting. To us, who, on our cruising, seldom have a chance to "go in a swimming" in anything larger than a tub, it was very tantalizing to see this sheet of cool, clear water, already in possession of a bevy of girls, who, laughing and chatting, were engaged in washing clothes.

After deliberating for some time as to the best course of action under the peculiar circumstances, I commenced hostilities by taking off my coat. But the girls showed no signs of leaving. Again I paused—but it so happened that a piece of clothing escaped from one of the damsels, and she at once went after it, taking care, however, to so arrange her toilet that nothing that would be apt to spoil from the wet should be injured. (The water was four or five feet deep.) Concluding from this that they would not be apt to mind a great deal, and knowing that if they didn't I didn't, I went in and had a glorious bath.

After all it's a mere matter of latitude and longitude. Different countries have different fashions. In China a woman distorts her feet—in some countries her waist. In Bombay women wear rings in their noses—in America in their ears. In Africa (a very hot country) the woman does not encumber her feet and knees—in America she sweeps the sidewalk with her train, and sometimes makes up for the undue length at the bottom by sparing a little too much from the top. I know that these ideas about dress are crude, but what can be expected of a man so far removed from every civilizing influence as are we African cruisers?

LOANDO, October.

We arrived here on the 27th ult., and are now anxiously awaiting our letters, which we expect about the 15th. The American ships *Clara*, *Hippogriff* and *White Mountain* are in port. The harbor is very healthy, and every one well.

The British steamer *Alecto* came in with the American bark *J. J. Cobb*, of New-York, about which there hangs a cloud of suspicion. The *Alecto* saw her for several days cruising off and on near Mayunba, (a slaving port,) under topsails. The *Alecto* sent a boat alongside, and asked what was the trouble. The brutal-looking, dog-faced mate, who called himself an American, but who can hardly talk English, replied that they were after palm-oil—that the Captain had gone ashore, that the bark had sprung a leak, and that he wanted to get to Loando. The *Alecto* offered him a tow, which he accepted. One of our Lieutenants searched her. She is undoubtedly a slaver, her cargo consisting of about 100,000 pounds bread, water-casks, rice, &c., &c. She is filthy inboard. The true state of the case is, probably, this: Her Captain, Lowrea, went ashore to buy the slaves; during his absence, which was longer than expected, the vessel began taking in water at the rate of three feet a day. The mate got alarmed, not knowing what to do, and was glad enough to get to some port, and give the whole affair up.

I met him ashore: he told me that the bark was an honest trader, and that they were after oil. I told him that, of course, I wouldn't doubt his word; but still, cargo, appearance, actions, everything, would go to prove the contrary. Her chances are dark just now; she can never get out of Loando. Irregularities in her papers—port charges—and bonds for $5,000 that she will not engage in the Slave-trade—will swallow up more money than she is worth. She will probably lie here till she rots.

ST. HELENA, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

We have been here two weeks, and are just about to leave for the Coast. There is hardly any shipping here, and none bound to the States. The ship *Southern Cross* communicated a few days since. The *Witch of the Wave*, Capt. Todd, left four days since for England, having stopped for repairs. The *Concordia*—whaling bark—cruising also, has been here; but no other American vessels.

Y. A.

COTTON SEED FOR THE NORTHWEST.—The discussion of the question of the introduction of cotton culture into the southern part of this State, or rather the revival of its culture there, has awakened wide attention among all interested, and there is an eager inquiry for seed. One thing, however, seems well established by concurrent testimony of those who are excellent authority in the matter. The scheme of looking to the island of Beaufort will fail and give no good result. What is wanted is the green seed known as the Tennessee Upland cotton. The Sea Island cotton has a black seed, and nothing can be expected from its introduction here but disappointment. As to the green seed, we learn that nearly half enough seed will be furnished in Southern Illinois from last season's crop, and the remainder can be procured from the Southwestern States.

The Government has acted with promptness in the appointment, recently noted, of a special agent to visit Beaufort and secure cotton and seed, but we are assured that not a pound of the seed will be wanted in the West, and if used here, will give no satisfactory result. In this matter our farmers wish to start right and under the most favorable circumstances. It would not be strange if, under the interest incited by the subject, the way was opened for frauds upon the farmers. Much unginned cotton will be brought from Beaufort by the Government to be cleaned at the North, and the seed may find its way into sale. Let the farmers understand that the seed wanted is a green seed, not a black one. The Agricultural Society of this State, now in session, will doubtless take some action on the matter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Business at the Custom-House During the Past Month—Increased Importation of Rice, Salt and Opium—The Warehousing System—The Will of the Merchants—The Letter of Collector Barney on the Subject—History of the System—Extracts from the British Law—Advantages of the System.

The receipts for duty at the Custom-house during the past few weeks have been rather larger, and business a little more brisk, than heretofore. The work continues to be heavy in the Warehouse Department, and the stock of goods in store is continually diminishing, which shows conclusively that the importation of foreign goods is not commensurate with the public demand therefor. The stock of goods still remaining in bond, however, is much larger than it often is at this season of the year, notwithstanding the gradual withdrawal of the old entries. Many of the goods imported toward the close of last year, when the importation of articles of foreign manufacture was heavy, have not been withdrawn as yet. At that time large quantities of dry goods were purchased from abroad or consigned by foreign manufacturers to their agents here, but the threatening aspect of our national affairs made their sale at that time doubtful, and as the three years' warehousing law was then in force, the importers and consignees preferred to leave them in bond, and withdraw from time to time what they needed. This will account for the receipts from this department, which are very large considering the state of trade and the small amount received for goods on which the duty is paid on arrival. In September, 1861, the amount paid for duty on goods, immediately on arrival, amounted to $1,642,382; from goods withdrawn from warehouse, $736,500. In September, 1860, the duty paid on goods, immediately on arrival, was $3,039,900; that paid on goods withdrawn from warehouse was $909,000. From these figures, it will be seen that the proportion of duty received from bonded goods in September, 1861, was considerably greater than that in 1860. In October the proportion was still greater. The change in the class of goods imported is noticeable. Last year, at this time, the importation was chiefly of dry goods and sugar. This year, the importation of the former is insignificant compared with that of the same time last year. The war has changed the character of the goods brought here amazingly. During the month of November the following goods were brought here, namely: About 10,000 tons of salt, in sacks or in bulk, comprised in between thirty and forty different invoices; about 2,200,000 pounds of rice, coming from the East by way of Liverpool, and a considerable quantity of opium, say 14,000 pounds. The above articles have been very good ones for speculators to operate in since the war broke out; more especially is this true of rice, for which there has been an active demand, and from the usual supply of which we have been cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports and the non-intercourse between the Northern and Southern States. It will be seen that the quantity of salt imported from Liverpool has been large, notwithstanding the levy of a duty of over 100 per cent. on the invoice value. The duty on opium is quite low, compared with that imposed on most other articles, $1 per pound being only about 30 per cent. on the value. Large quantities of all the articles mentioned above have been placed in the bonded warehouses.

Many comments have been made by the merchants, Custom-house brokers and employes, since the passage of the August Tariff bill, concerning the importance and value of the warehousing system, and the opinions expressed have been unanimous in its favor. Indeed, a petition has been indited, and signed by many of the large importing merchants of the City, urging the restoration of the warehousing system as it existed previous to Aug. 5, 1861. Below will be found the petition, together with Collector Barney's letter to Secretary Chase on the subject, in which he concurs with the merchants in their views of the importance of its restoration:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

To Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned merchants of this City ask your attention to the restoration of the bonding privileges which for some years, and till recently, were enjoyed by them under the revenue laws of the country.

By the act of Congress passed in the month of August last, limiting the time to three months during which goods in bond may be either entered for consumption without payment of extra duties or may be exported, the advantages of the system are all but annulled; and the undersigned do not understand that the Government derives any particular benefit from the withdrawal of a privilege that is valuable to the merchants and of much importance to the commercial interests of this City generally.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request you to represent to the Treasury Department at Washington that a deep interest is felt by the merchants of this City in the restoration of the bonding system, as it existed prior to the 5th of August, and to use your influence in having the privileges, which are now limited to three months, extended to three years.

New-York may thus continue to be, as it has hitherto been, a depot of foreign merchandise and a distributing mart for all parts of the world, at the same time offering the merchant the choice of the foreign or home markets during the whole term of three years. Respectfully yours,

ARCHER & BULL,	OLIPHANT, SON & CO.,
JOSIAH MACY'S SONS,	E. M. TIERS & CO.,
FOGG BROS.,	JOHN CASWELL & CO.,
UDOLPHO WOLFE,	BUCKLIN & CRANE,
A. A. LOW & BROS.,	BOOTH & EDGAR,
C. H. MARSHALL,	MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
W. W. DEFOREST & CO.,	GOODRICH & WALKER,
M. HATHAWAY,	E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,	CARY & CO.,
GOODHUE & CO.,	N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,	ISAAC SHERMAN.

Collector Barney's Letter.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorial which has been addressed to me by some of the wealthiest and most respectable importers of this City, praying for a restoration of the warehouse system as it existed prior to Aug. 5, 1861. I most cheerfully comply with their request that I should represent to the Department the deep interest which is felt by the merchants of the City in the reëstablishment of the privileges they enjoyed under the "Act to extend the Warehousing System," passed April 28, 1854, and I cannot do so more forcibly than by submitting the appeal which they themselves have prepared.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

In this connection some remarks on the history and value of the warehousing system will not be inappropriate. In the first place, let us treat of its history. The system which was adopted by act of Congress, Aug. 6, 1846, has since that time been regarded by all importing merchants as necessary to a successful prosecution of their business. This act provided that "in case any goods, wares or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, (i. e., in public store,) shall remain in public store beyond one year without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares and merchandise shall be appraised by the Appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants, to be designated and sworn by the Collector for that purpose, and sold by the Collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department."

On the 28th of March, 1854, another act was passed by Congress, entitled "An act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes." The vital provision of this act was contained in the fourth section, which permitted goods to remain in store three years. This extension of the time, allowing merchants to leave their goods in store, to three years, was most judicious, and under its influence, no doubt, the revenue increased greatly. This system was copied from that already in operation in Great Britain, whose revenue laws, by long experience, have come to be very perfect. An act of Parliament passed in 1833, made the following provisions in respect to the warehousing system: "All goods so warehoused must be duly cleared for exportation or home use within three years, and all surplus stores of ships within one year from the date of warehousing, (unless further time be granted by the Lords of the Treasury,) and if not so cleared, the Commissioner of Customs may cause the same to be sold, the produce to be applied to payment of charges incurred, and the overplus, if any, paid to the proprietor. * * * The Commissioner of Customs may accept the abandonment for the duties of any quantity of tobacco, coffee, pepper or cocoa, or lees of wine, and also of any whole package of any other goods, and permit the same to be destroyed, and to deduct such quantity of tobacco, coffee, cocoa or pepper, or the contents of such whole package, from the total quantity of the same imported, in computing the amount of the deficiency of such total quantity." These regulations are somewhat modified with respect to certain kinds of goods, East India merchandise, for instance, being allowed but two years in store. In Great Britain certain ports are designated warehousing ports, different ones being selected for the warehousing of different articles. The principal features of the American warehousing law of 1854 may be briefly stated as follows:

First—That any importer may deposit his goods in any public warehouse of the United States, or in any private bonded store of the importer, at his own risk and expense, on duly entering and bonding said goods. These private stores must, however, first be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. An officer of the Government is placed in charge of one or more of these stores, and has the supervision of all goods there stored.

Second—That unclaimed goods which are taken possession of by the Collector shall be placed in warehouse; the charges and duties thereon must be paid by the party who thereafter claims and withdraws the goods. Should they not be withdrawn in the specified time, the Collector must sell them at auction, and after deducting the charges, place the proceeds of the sale in the United States Treasury.

Third—That private bonded stores may be used by more than one importer, but that the United States shall not be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from such occupation.

Fourth—That goods may remain in store three years, without paying duty, and may be withdrawn therefrom for consumption or exportation.

Fifth—That goods may be withdrawn from the original port of entry for transportation to another part of the United States, to be there re-warehoused. Goods withdrawn for this purpose must be transported over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form of bond to be given for the transportation of merchandise from one United States port to another, and the time for delivery. That the penalty for a failure to deliver such goods within the time required, shall be an additional duty of 100 per cent.

The law of which the above are the important points, was the most perfect one we have had in this country, and was loudly praised by all who had occasion to act under it. The practical working was all that could be wished. At the time of the discussion in Congress on the Morrill Tariff Bill, it was proposed to abolish the system, the belief of our legislators being, that the Government could not afford to wait, in times such as they foresaw were approaching, for the duties on imported articles.

The proposed change met with earnest opposition, memorials being presented to the Senate by Mr. Seward, then a member of that body, strongly protesting against the innovation. This honorable Senator, representing the great commercial State of the Union, acted as his constituents desired, and used his talents in opposition to the proposed change. Those who favored the abolition of the warehousing privilege were defeated, and the bill remained as it had been since 1854. At the extra session of Congress held last Summer, the old law was repealed, and the warehousing system practically abolished, by reducing the time allowed importers to leave their goods in bond, to three months.

This brief sketch of the history of the system in the United States must suffice; we now arrive at the second branch of our subject—namely, the advantages arising to importers and the Government from a good warehousing law. Such a law is of even more importance to a merchant in this country than to one in Great Britain. The whole continent of America—vast as it is in extent—is supplied with foreign goods, through the ports of the United States, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The soldier, in the distant Canadian forts beyond Pembina, receives oftentimes his clothing and equipments from the mother country through the port of New-York. The Canadian merchant purchases his sugar, his tea, and his coffee, from the New-York dealer, and sends it to the most distant parts of British America. The Mexican obtains certain supplies from New-Orleans, and even from this port, as also do the inhabitants of Central and South America. The ports on the Atlantic coast receive the silks, the woolens, the cottons, and the groceries, which are scattered in every city, town, and village, over the broad extent of territory east of the Rocky Mountains; the States of California and Oregon, and the territories on the western shore, receive their supplies almost entirely through the port of San Francisco. The American merchant, then, having such a vast extent of country in which to seek the most profitable sale, requires some time in which to make his selection of a customer. He may foresee that, by holding on to a cargo of sugar, or coffee, ere long the sale thereof in a Canadian market will bring greater profits to him than an immediate forced sale at the port of importation, or that his dry goods will in six months bring better prices in any part of the country than they would if sold to-day. But if there be no warehousing law in operation, he must pay his duty immediately on the arrival of the goods, and thus be deprived of the use of, perhaps, twenty, thirty, or even fifty thousand dollars unless a sale be made immediately. Few merchants can afford to forego the use of such a sum of money for any length of time, and hence the profit which they would otherwise have been sure to realize must be sacrificed, and, perhaps, the goods sold at a positive loss.

Thus much for the advantages derived by importers, from a warehousing law. The Government, also profits by such an one, inasmuch as importations are encouraged by the increased facilities offered importers by allowing them a longer time in which to seek a market and sell their goods.

It is the earnest hope of the merchants of this City, who patriotically aided the Government in the financial crisis through which it so successfully passed, that Congress will see this subject in the light in which we have treated it.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CORPORATION PRINTING—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE RULES OF THE BOARD—MR. BRADY'S OPINION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a petition from the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for reparation for losses to uniform, &c., during their three months' service, was laid over and ordered printed in the minutes.

A resolution was adopted ordering Franklin Market lighted with gas.

Alderman WALSH offered a resolution that the NEW-YORK TIMES be appointed to publish the Corporation advertisements officially.

The Chair decided that the paper must lay over.

Alderman BRADY claimed that he had the floor previous to the decision of the Chair. He moved to add also the *Sun*, *Tribune* and *Herald*.

Alderman BOOLE said the proper time for the gentleman to make such a motion will be when the paper comes up for action.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair decided before noticing the gentleman.

Mr. BRADY claimed that he had the floor before the decision of the Chair.

The President said the gentleman might appeal if he chose to do so.

Mr. BRADY—If it is the object of this Board to enact this on the City irrespective of other respectable papers, for certain reasons, I will not allow it so far as I am concerned.

Mr. WALSH.—I call the gentleman to order. There is no question before the Board.

The PRESIDENT.—The gentleman must take his seat.

Mr. BRADY.—When the matter comes up I will expose the whole transaction. You can't fool me, no one of you. Because Mr. RAYMOND has been elected Speaker of the Assembly you can't fool me in this matter. I don't blow hot one day and cold the next. I don't ask any favors of any Press. They don't any of them like me.

The Chairman called Mr. BRADY to order, and the Alderman finally desisted.

After some discussion, a resolution was adopted referring the Mayor's message to a committee of five.

Alderman FROMENT offered a resolution appointing a joint Committee of five on National Affairs, similar to that created by the last Board.

Alderman BOOLE and BRADY objected, on the ground that such a Committee would not be effective. They wanted the matter referred to a Committee on rules. They favored a standing Committee rather than a joint Committee.

Alderman GENET said they could not have a standing Committee on that subject under the Charter.

After some discussion the resolution of Alderman FROMENT was, on motion of Alderman FROMENT, laid over in order to ascertain the probable course of procedure of the Board of Councilmen.

The annual report of the City Inspector was received.

Alderman BOOLE moved that 5,000 copies be printed. Alderman BRADY thought that 1,000 copies were enough. There was no use printing a large number to kill the Health bill in the Legislature. They had killed it three years by hard dollars, and that was where they beat the doctors. He knew the Legislature could be bought. That was what they got the bills up for. *He had been up to Albany last year, and bought up the Legislature.*

A VOICE—How much did it cost?

Mr. BRADY—Well, Sir, I took up $6,000, and slept on it between two beds at the Delavan House. I had to come down to get $2,000 more. But they may pass whatever bills they like; we won't interfere with them.

Alderman BOOLE's motion was carried, and 5,000 copies were ordered printed, and the portion referring to the Mayor's Message was ordered printed in the Corporation papers.

The Chair announced the Committee on Mayor's Message to be Messrs. Dayton, Genet, Walsh, Jeremiah and Allen.

Alderman GENET declined, as did, also, Alderman BOOLE, who was named in his place. Alderman CHIPP was finally appointed and accepted.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Rules: Messrs. Boole, Reed and Allen.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in authorizing the Comptroller to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act to legalize certain appropriations for the families of volunteers and in aid of the Government.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE LEGISLATURE MEMORIALIZED TO LEGALIZE THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—COMMITTEES NOT YET APPOINTED.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening, President PINCKNEY in the chair. Several petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees, when appointed, which will probably be done next Monday.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating as his opinion that it would not be possible to raise the sum of $500,000 appropriated for the relief of the families of volunteers, unless the same be first authorized by the Legislature, and he submitted the draft of an act to legalize the previous ordinances passed by the Common Council—first, for the "Union Defence Committee Fund," and, second, for the appropriations made for the relief of the families of volunteers. The acts will be forwarded to Albany at once.

A resolution by Mr. HOGAN to engross and frame the resolutions complimentary to Ex-Chairman MORGAN JONES was laid over under the rules. Several resolutions correcting errors in the names of appointees as Commissioners of Deeds were adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr. ORTON to amend the resolution making the *World* a Corporation paper, by authorizing also the publication of official advertisements. Mr. LENT contended that the paper could not be amended in this Board, not having passed this Common Council. And the paper was laid over. A resolution to light Franklin Market with gas was referred. Adjourned until Monday next.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The New-York Magdalen Asylum—Incentives Offered the Penitent—Daily Routine of Life Led by the Inmates, &c., &c.

The Magdalen Asylum at Yorkville, which is one of the oldest and most successfully conducted of our charitable institutions, is in consideration of its object peculiarly interesting to a visitor, and deserves at least an occasional notice.

The inmates are females from the age of fifteen to forty years, gathered from the prisons, the streets and dens of infamy, while not a few have voluntarily sought the refuge here afforded from the reeking atmosphere of vice to which they have had a life-long exposure.

It speaks well for the wise conduct of the place that those who have been sheltered here act as missionaries when they go forth again, and have been the means in many instances of inducing others to avail themselves of its rescuing influence.

It is a plan of the management to send visitors to the hospitals, Alms-house, Work-house and Penitentiary, and to glean from their army of fallen ones such as appear to be novices in crime and who are solicitous of accepting a home where their past career may be forgotten, and every association pointing to a new course of life.

Ten women have thus been added to the number since the third of the present month, and four have recently accepted positions of responsibility in different establishments near home, as it is thought advisable that they should not be removed to a distance from the occasional supervision of the institution until their determination to adopt a respectable course of habits be fully tested. When it does become necessary to establish them at a distance, a frequent correspondence is kept up between them and their former guardians.

It sometimes occurs that a young girl who has received her first impressions of a peaceful and respectable domestic life, under the auspices of Mrs. OFFER, (the kind-hearted matron of the Asylum,) becomes homesick when she is called upon to leave it. One touching instance of the kind recently occurred, where an inmate, just budding into womanhood and evincing every inclination for a career of usefulness, was chosen to accept a situation in a neighboring New-England State; but it was found that her energies palled when removed from the only home association she had ever realized, and one letter quickly succeeded another beseeching for a return, until the matron, fearful of checking the growth of the good seed already sown, was forced to comply. Now this faithful girl, who has all the attractions which would make her former life of shame available, seeks only to remain undisturbed amid the influences she finds so wholesome.

A woman who attracted attention by her abstracted and depressed expression, was pointed out as an instance of unselfish suffering. She was overwhelmed with dread and anxiety on account of the position occupied by a young sister, who was pursuing a life of recklessness as an *attaché* of one of the licentious dens known as concert saloons. She had been called upon time and again by the husband of the Matron, who united with the messages of entreaty from her sister his own persuasions, marking how her sister of so sad experience had but just gathered in her skirts from the same seductive vortex, and warned her in vain. She was yet but trifling with the foam that sparkled on the cup of destruction, and had not met with the sting of the viper coiled hidden in the bitter dregs.

Although it is not the design of the institution to admit women who have been long abandoned to a sensual life, yet their visitors, whose duty it is to walk amid the long cheerless rows of work-house convicts, find it hard to refuse the appeal of some jaded wretch who would fain escape a return to the paths that had led her thither; and thus we find among the most deeply contrite of these Magdalens many women of ripe maturity, who have implored the visitor, "*Give me but a helping hand in the right direction, and I'll bless you with my last breath.*"

After a two week's probation in the asylum, those who are dissatisfied are allowed free egress. It sometimes occurs that those who are placed here by their relations, are not content to remain, although it is understood that they shall do so, until removed by those who entered them; and consequently the asylum record shows attempts at *wall-scaling* which have proved successful to an extent even greater than the *irrepressible* perpetrators anticipated, for in nearly every case has a return followed the extraordinary departure, accompanied by an earnest entreaty to be admitted as a voluntary inmate.

The case of a young girl who was placed here by an uncongenial brother was full of interest to those who were familiar with her disposition. She escaped in the night, and in a fit of vengeful desperation gave herself to a loose career, and was esteemed so valuable an adjunct to the set with whom she joined, that the proprietress of the establishment had her carefully "attended" (watched) when occasion required her to go abroad. The girl soon became aware of this, and it had a singularly beneficial result in disgusting her with her surroundings, more speedily than any thing but time would have done. She became very nervous under this surveillance, and could not suppress suspicion of those whose business it was to array her in the puffs, paint and flowers which were incident to her calling; and one evening, taking advantage of a high quarrel which had set the house in turmoil, and which, having attracted the interference of the police, gave her cover of an unheeded exit, which, taking advantage of, she repaired at once to the purer atmosphere, whence she so lately emerged, and astonished her whilom guardians by a vigorous ring at the gate-way. They received her back, but scarcely knew the face and figure for the same, so enveloped was all with rich trappings and costly drapery; while she was glad to doff them and assume a modest attire, and is now energetically preparing herself for a career of usefulness.

Satan has ever ready emissaries to hunt down the game he marks for his own, and the privacy of this institution is at times assailed by such, who are in search of their former associates or even one whose parents they are in league with to destroy her peace. They represent themselves as near relatives or sometimes interested business deputies, but find themselves on all occasions disappointed, unless provided with an unquestionable voucher for their pretensions. So determined are these visitants at times, that the interference of the law is necessary to balk their designs upon the premises.

All who enter here must derive benefit from the probation, as each day's routine is a marked lesson of unlimited value to any who willingly accept it; and the records of the institution show this number to be a very large majority.

The inmates are aroused at daylight, and breakfast at 7 o'clock, after which is family worship; then all repair to avocations which are as nearly as possible adapted to their various capacities, and consist of the entire domestic routine of the establishment, in doors and out.

The *sewing-room* plays an important part in this distribution, and many military garments have been made up here by contract from heavy houses in the City.

At 11½ A. M. a prayer-meeting is held, presided over and conducted exclusively by the Magdalens, and which they delight in denominating "*our prayer-meeting.*" They dine at mid-day, after which ample time is given for recreation, followed by a resumption of work until 5 o'clock. The evening meal is prepared at 6 o'clock, after which they sew or practice singing under the direction of Mr. OFFER till 8 o'clock, then comes an hour's relaxation, which closes the day, and all retire at 9 o'clock. The Sabbath Day's exercises consist of service in the Chapel adjoining the building, and which is attended only by those connected with the institution. On Monday an interested friend comes and instructs a class in music. On Wednesday a bible class is conducted under the auspices of Rev. C. C. DARLING, who is a veteran in this good cause.

The punishment for offence is suspension from associations with any one, until apologies are offered and penitence shown; which, under the cheerful and encouraging policy of the genial superintendence in vogue, is found to quickly succeed the obstreperous move.

Four of the reclaimed inmates have been married during the past year, and are respectably settled in life, showing unmistakable proof of their appreciation of the sacred duties they have imposed upon themselves as wives and mothers.

Another is an accepted and most efficient worker in a Sabbath-school, and sends an occasional greeting, warm with grateful acknowledgments to those who snatched her as a brand from the burning, and to whom she owes the wholesome lessons which have led her into paths of purity and peace.

Naval Affairs in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 13.

The bomb-boats *Geo. Manghan* and *Hugel* were towed down the Delaware from the navy-yard, on Saturday. The destination of these boats is not known except to those in charge of them. It is supposed that they will form, with those fitted out in New-York, part of the Burnside naval expedition. They are stout, well-built schooners, of about two hundred tons burden, and have been considerably strengthened and adapted to the service for which they are designed, since their purchase by the Government.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford* is under sailing orders, and is expected to leave the navy-yard to-day. Since the return of the *Hartford* from the East India station, she has received such repairs as were necessary, and is now in excellent condition. She was receiving the last of her stores on Saturday.

The desire of the Government for the services of the side-wheel steamer *Miami* has induced Capt. TURNER to order a number of extra hands upon her, in order that she may be completed in the shortest possible time. The masts of the steamer have been put in, and the rigging is progressing. Her machinery was thoroughly tested during the past week. The *Miami* will make a valuable addition to the navy, as she draws less than seven feet of water with all her machinery and heavy armament on board. She will suit, too, for narrow as well as shallow streams, as she has two bows.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been stripped almost to the water's edge, her planking having been found to be exceedingly rotten. She will be taken upon the sectional dock as soon as the weather will admit of it. Messrs. MERRICK & SONS have her boilers nearly completed. The wheels of the *Powhatan* are to be increased in size, in the expectation of increasing her speed.

The keel of the sloop-of-war *Monongahela* will be laid during the present week. Messrs. MERRICK & SONS are making the machinery for this vessel, and they expect to have it finished in ample time, no matter how rapidly the sloop may be built.

The iron-clad steamer, at the yard of CRAMP & SON, is progressing quite rapidly. Her frame, which is nearly up, is composed of Delaware white oak, the timbers being 18 inches through at the keel, and 8 inches at the head. The frame is filled in with white pine, thus making a solid mass of timber. It will be caulked inside and out, so that the frame would float without planking or iron plates. One peculiarity in the construction of the hull is that the sides above the water-line fall off at an angle of about 30 degrees, so that a ball striking her from almost any range would glance off.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 13, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s. '81.Cou.	90	1150	Erie Railway....b3	34¾
6,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '62.	81	100	do	34⅝
1,000	Mich. State 6s	80	300	do	34½
1,000	Mich. St. 8 W. Bs.	80	400	do....b3	35
5,000	Ind. State 5s	78½	150	do....s10	35
10,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	43¼	200	do....c	34¾
12,000	Missouri State 6s	42	100	do....b30	35⅛
6,000	do	41⅞	50	do....b30	35⅛
5,000	do....b10	42	300	Erie R. preferred	56⅞
4,000	N. Y. Central 6s	95	100	do	56⅞
11,000	N.Y.C.B.'76,C.B.	104	100	do	57½
3,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	75	850	Harlem Railroad....s3	13
3,000	Hud. R.R. 1st Mtg.	107	30	do	13⅛
2,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st		100	Mich. Cen. R....s30	51
	Mtg. S. F. Con. B	96½	850	do....b3	51½
1,000	do	96⅛	150	do....s3	51¼
7,000	C.B.&Q.R. 8 ℘ c.B	93	50	do....s60	51⅞
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds	84⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20⅝
2,000	do	84	100	do....b10	21
2,500	D. L. & W. R. 1st M	101	500	do....b3	21
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bd.	53	100	do	20⅞
9,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st M	86	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S	42
5,000	Chi. & R. Is. Bds.	97	5	Panama Railroad	113
28	Bank of Com.	78	60	Ill. Cen. R. S'p....b30	63¼
16	Am. Ex. Bank	90	75	do....c	63
10	Park Bank	92	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16
5000	Am. Gold....s30	102½	125	do	15⅞
3000	do	103	50	Galena & Chic. R.	68⅝
5000	do....s30	102⅞	150	do....b10	68⅝
100	P. M. S. Co.	98	100	do	68
50	do....b10	98⅛	1300	Clev. & Toledo R.	37
100	do....b30	98	400	do....b30	37¼
50	do	97½	50	do....s30	36⅝
150	do....b10	98	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	53⅝
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	82½	250	do....b10	53⅝
250	do....b30	82⅞	50	do....s10	53⅞
300	do	82⅞	300	do	53¾
50	do....b30	82⅝	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	59
300	do....b30	83	18	do	59½
410	Hud. Riv. Railroad	39¼	29	M. & P. Du C. R.	19½
500	Har. R. preferred	31½	25	M. & P. Du Ch. 1st P.	83
20	do	32	45	M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	64
250	do....b3	31¾	10	Warren Railroad	70
100	do....s10	31⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg.	89½	25	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	3
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	90	350	N. Y. Cen. R.	83
7,000	do	90⅛	25	Erie Railway	35⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s '62	97	150	do	35⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s '74 Cou.	80	50	do....b15	35⅝
7,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '70	82	250	Erie R. Pref....b3	57
2,000	Cal. State 7s	78	50	do....b3	57⅛
5,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79½	75	Mich. Cen. R	51⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	90	100	do	51⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	42	150	do....b30	52
2,000	do	41⅞	160	Gal. & Chic. R....b30	68⅝
6,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. B.	99	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	37⅛
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	98⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. R....b10	53⅝
25	do....s30	98⅛	5	do	54
25	do	98⅜	225	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20

MONDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 11, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 4:

Decrease in Loans	$2,233,841
Increase in Specie	1,389,192
Decrease in Circulation	464,674
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,100,529

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 12, 1861.	Jan. 11, 1862.	Jan. 4, 1862.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,125,515	152,088,012	154,321,853
Specie	26,460,988	25,373,070	23,983,878
Circulation	8,357,198	8,121,512	8,586,186
Gross Deposits	108,700,247	131,495,564	131,917,717
Exchanged	20,551,364	17,605,802	20,128,484
Undrawn	88,148,883	113,889,762	111,789,233
In Sub-Treasury	2,584,455	3,763,487	6,383,108

The Bank return shows a fair increase on the Specie line, supposed from deposits made as in Specie account, in contradistinction to Current Funds account. There is a marked curtailment of the Circulation this week. The Deposit line, on the other hand, is up about two millions, partly, no doubt, in out-of-town and United States Treasury currency. The market for money, to-day, opens for the week with increased ease, and a good many of the Brokers have all their wants supplied at 6 ℘ cent. at call. The rates are 6@7 ℘ cent. The Gold market is steadier than last week. The price for immediate delivery is 103 ℘ cent.; on seller's option to deliver ahead, 102⅞, and on buyer's option to take the Gold ahead, 103¼ ℘ cent. The course of Exchange on London is 113½@114 ℘ cent., the same as on Saturday. The Continental rates are about as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	4f.	92½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	4f.	87½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder		43½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco		38½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin		44c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix dollar		83½c.

The Stock market early in the day was a fraction weaker on most of the Railway shares than at the close on Saturday. The absence of army news in the morning papers, and the unsettled condition of the financial questions before Congress, were construed as adverse to prices, and a number of the speculative operators were free sellers at the early Board at a concession of ⅜@½ ℘ cent. on Central and Erie, and ¼@½ ℘ cent. on the Western Roads. New buyers, however, appeared at and outside the Board at these reductions, and before 1 o'clock a firmer feeling on the market, with a recovery of a good part of the decline in prices, was quite apparent. At the Second Board this upward turn was fully supported, and before the business of the day left off, the figures paid on the Railway Shares were rather in advance of Saturday's last quotations, and decidedly higher on the Railway mortgages. There is much confidence felt on the Street in the adjustment of the Treasury finances at Washington, and the adoption and successful working of a National Currency of United States Treasury Notes, and this confidence is borne out by the tenor of the private advices from the Capital by telegraph and otherwise. The Federal Stocks and Treasury paper show much steadiness to-day. The registered 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 sold at 89½; the Coupons, 90@90½; the 7.30 ℘ cent. 3-year Bonds 99¾; Treasury sixes, of 1863, at 99½, and United States Treasury Demand Notes pass current at par. The general market, at 5 o'clock, left off as follows:

N. Y. Central	83	Rock Island	54
Erie	35⅛	Mich. Central	51⅛
Erie Preferred	57	Mich. Southern	21⅛
Galena	68⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	42
Toledo	37½	Pacific	98⅛
Panama	112⅝	Missouris	42

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	84	Commerce	77
Manhattan	114	Ocean	60
Merchants'	80	American Exchange	80
America	92	Metropolitan	83
City	100	Continental	71½
Phenix	88	Park	92
State of New-York	72		

The demand continues strong for the Railway Mortgages, and there is a further advance on most descriptions to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. As. Bs.	83
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Northern Ia. firsts	87
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	84½
N.Y. Cen. sev's, con	103½	Ill Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	88
Erie seconds, ext., '64	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	81½
Erie thirds, '83	90	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c.	38
Erie fourths, '80	79	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	15
Erie fifths, 88	74	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts	75	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	39½
Hudson firsts, '69	107	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	80½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson convert. '67	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97
Harlem firsts, '69-73	98	Chi. & R. Island firsts	97
Harlem seconds, '64	94½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	76
Harlem thirds, '68	74	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	63
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	96	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	89
Chi., B. & Q	93	Lack. & West. bonds	92½
Mich So. 7 ℘ cent. firsts	86	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	80½

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held in Newark, the vacancies in the Board, occasioned by the recent deaths of JOHN P. JACKSON and JOHN J. CHETWOOD, were filled by the selection of A. L. DENNIS, Esq., of Newark, and Dr. GEO. R. CHETWOOD, M. D., of Elizabeth. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey has declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable on the 15th inst., at its office, No. 69 Wall-street. The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. The Milwaukie and Prairie Du Chien Road has declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the first preferred stock, and seven per cent. on the second preferred stock, both payable Jan. 22.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $592,525, including $167,060 for Customs, and $86,158 on account of the Loan; payments, $1,415,186, including redeemed 6 per cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $2,960,826.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Jan. 1 to Jan. 8:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$18,939 98	$15,493 59
Passengers	5,669 95	5,464 38
Mails, &c	900 00	1,000 00
Total	$25,509 93	$21,957 97

Decrease, $3,551 96.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.
Bk. of New-York	5,238,416	5,426,215	836,637	725,300
Manhattan Co	6,566,418	6,516,402	1,702,251	1,875,[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	6,240,983	6,503,397	1,224,167	1,049,340
Mechanics' Bank	4,493,510	4,410,390	564,858	570,363
Union Bank	3,465,695	3,309,972	457,127	437,129
Bank of America	7,473,673	7,409,778	1,262,152	1,253,339
Phenix Bank	4,125,679	4,200,417	544,484	349,407
City Bank	2,888,243	2,868,781	536,644	458,[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,736,765	1,706,589	185,314	176,794
Fulton Bank	1,781,464	1,797,217	402,971	426,[illegible]
Chemical Bank	2,224,151	2,293,841	2,211,078	2,098,[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,141,712	2,185,431	135,204	150,[illegible]
National Bank	2,545,508	2,589,527	318,301	201,304
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	2,083,585	2,094,955	252,438	235,273
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,322,188	1,316,532	169,030	139,219
Greenwich Bank	321,547	389,655	296,276	272,347
Leather Man. Bk.	1,968,423	2,014,548	294,417	240,104
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,394,419	1,346,596	292,965	284,140
Bk. St. New-York	5,062,684	5,047,970	658,978	635,545
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,677,428	9,458,221	1,939,423	2,086,756
Bk. of Commerce	16,516,2[illegible]	16,332,598	1,030,141	906,[illegible]
Broadway Bank	4,474,914	4,850,858	2,074,342	1,889,477
Ocean Bank	2,011,479	2,041,072	174,319	165,281
Mercantile Bank	2,911,511	3,016,056	457,469	470,379
Pacific Bank	1,175,079	1,164,119	248,699	229,331
Bank of Republic	4,508,082	4,641,470	319,326	282,819
Chatham Bank	910,159	935,182	85,060	65,321
People's Bank	777,135	721,773	101,599	94,873
Bank of N. Am	2,281,772	2,308,231	138,122	166,[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,848,489	1,909,634	182,532	185,[illegible]
Irving Bank	843,650	904,601	107,326	108,480
Metropolitan Bk.	8,261,666	8,149,343	1,428,932	1,445,356
Citizen's Bank	974,792	917,422	149,638	138,863
Nassau Bank	2,098,685	2,179,340	288,710	325,894
Market Bank	1,837,657	1,806,620	207,717	174,945
St. Nicholas Bank	1,540,016	1,510,362	101,627	114,234
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,776,983	3,339,598	222,881	225,463
Corn Exch. Bank	2,215,165	2,272,875	311,459	267,439
Continental Bank	3,744,334	3,610,439	351,890	272,[illegible]
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,728,694	1,751,110	174,341	147,624
Oriental Bank	657,798	668,695	100,421	120,[illegible]
Marine Bank	1,207,075	1,251,402	168,604	132,[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	861,493	896,125	79,383	73,401
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,938,216	2,816,536	289,790	290,770
Park Bank	5,895,619	6,042,470	1,483,967	1,539,[illegible]
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,004,092	1,059,855	147,979	155,[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	571,224	618,109	69,209	67,[illegible]
North River Bank	682,070	663,228	93,576	83,[illegible]
East River Bank	364,283	366,673	48,212	41,870
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,052,415	1,014,861	141,298	121,325
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	426,659	446,397	89,102	92,[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	378,988	373,201	29,569	28,[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	473,200	439,711	64,557	61,310
N. Y. County Bank	315,360	327,045	60,331	65,147
Total	152,088,012	154,321,853	25,373,070	23,983,878
	Decrease	$2,233,841	Increase	$1,389,192

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.
Bk. of New-York	378,924	306,170	3,540,340	3,573,667
Manhattan Co.	189,435	215,260	6,355,305	6,635,211
Merchants' Bank	197,445	204,099	4,540,154	4,463,309
Mechanics' Bank	249,304	258,876	3,441,156	3,288,827
Union Bank	156,360	164,562	2,400,305	2,312,611
Bank of America	108,852	113,476	6,360,818	6,272,090
Phenix Bank	130,780	131,859	2,752,588	2,810,615
City Bank			2,587,053	2,331,322
Tradesmen's Bank	195,276	226,479	1,150,633	1,137,384
Fulton Bank	179,676	203,323	1,624,464	1,609,710
Chemical Bank	250,231	281,798	4,520,911	4,380,779
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126,535	124,241	1,159,730	1,122,058
National Bank	138,484	137,968	1,503,040	1,395,909
Butch. & Drov. Bk	302,314	306,196	1,220,213	1,243,113
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	171,585	173,331	934,634	916,155
Greenwich Bank	80,505	104,016	396,326	405,037
Leather Man. Bk.	133,523	147,918	1,316,217	1,266,828
Seventh Ward Bk.	158,243	176,584	1,013,362	954,445
Bk. St. New-York	111,474	159,237	3,772,644	3,470,880
Am. Exchange Bk.	154,753	148,339	6,450,440	7,159,895
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	8,136,622	7,936,486
Broadway Bank	232,571	244,450	5,687,393	5,545,377
Ocean Bank	89,957	92,558	1,163,809	1,093,847
Mercantile Bank	9,399	10,338	2,402,950	2,431,054
Pacific Bank	168,288	171,212	1,001,793	989,074
Bank of Republic	187,311	205,112	2,381,495	2,397,340
Chatham Bank	95,041	96,036	576,942	589,274
People's Bank	94,134	98,171	[illegible]	592,127
Bank of N. Am	88,229	106,276	1,242,186	1,109,892
Hanover Bank	90,341	96,026	1,062,674	1,011,375
Irving Bank	116,882	124,390	671,389	617,380
Metropolitan Bk.	254,262	255,080	6,8[illegible]5,901	6,673,833
Citizen's Bank	155,892	159,948	805,036	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	124,976	137,358	1,487,401	1,564,488
Market Bank	206,108	214,483	1,302,614	1,283,608
St. Nicholas Bank	112,925	125,030	874,309	863,071
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	258,642	270,542	1,559,833	1,508,998
Corn Exch. Bank	195,965	195,346	1,383,238	1,508,808
Continental Bank	203,929	199,257	2,470,988	2,226,462
Bk. of Comm'lth	288,440	284,240	1,143,211	1,032,280
Oriental Bank	100,414	101,270	492,313	503,398
Marine Bank	180,219	191,573	634,987	624,896
Atlantic Bank	101,481	98,717	404,765	406,170
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	176,874	195,223	2,425,715	2,386,124
Park Bank	269,610	312,908	5,850,841	5,746,031
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	77,323	89,709	773,910	788,713
Grocers' Bank	50,687	53,150	406,581	421,650
North River Bank	76,254	78,129	532,343	512,176
East River Bank	101,621	100,875	233,683	238,367
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	137,365	140,398	783,070	717,810
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	187,292	186,477	235,774	255,814
N. Y. Exch. Bank	94,012	89,534	318,956	317,951
Bull's Head Bank	129,460	140,441	458,160	429,286
N. Y. County Bank	89,319	67,566	279,225	261,605
Total	8,121,512	8,586,186	113,889,762	111,789,233
	Decrease	$464,674	Increase	$2,100,529

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 13.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State 5s, 79½; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ℘ cent. premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The country was taken by surprise yesterday, on the announcement of the resignation of Hon. SIMON CAMERON as Secretary of War, and the appointment of Mr. EDWIN P. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, as his successor. Mr. CAMERON, it appears, is to take the place of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, as Minister to Russia—Mr. CLAY coming home to assume an active part in the efforts to put down the rebellion. The nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, and will be acted upon in Executive session to-day.

We receive intelligence from Fortress Monroe that most of the vessels, comprising Gen. BURNSIDE'S fleet, left Hampton Roads, quietly, at intervals, on Saturday night, and that most of the others left, during the forenoon, on Sunday, including a large number of schooners which have been in the Roads for some time. Of course nothing is yet known about the destination of the Expedition. The rebels, however, insist that it is going into Pamlico Sound, thence into Albemarle Sound, and so through to the rear of Norfolk. The rebels, at any rate, will have the advantage of being among the very first to ascertain precisely where the Expedition is intended to strike.

The steamship *Constitution*, with the two regiments destined to form part of Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, sailed from Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for Fortress Monroe, whence the troops will probably proceed to Ship Island. The reason for ordering on shore the men who had already been cooped up for ten days on shipboard was a difference of opinion between Gov. ANDREW and Gen. BUTLER. The Governor claimed the right to control the recruiting, and organize the regiments; and Gen. BUTLER claimed to be independent of the Governor, and to be authorized to recruit the regiments in what Gov. ANDREW considered an "irregular" way. There was a sharp correspondence between the parties, the Governor refusing to issue commissions to the officers, and BUTLER persisting in recruiting in Massachusetts whether the Governor liked it or not. How the difficulty was arranged is not known; but the fact that the troops went on board the *Constitution*, indicates that it was somehow settled. Gen. BUTLER, it will be recollected, has promised to make good the State bounty out of his own pocket, if the Governor refuses to pay it.

The Louisville *Journal*, according to a dispatch which we publish this morning, is inclined to discredit the rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S rebel forces. We find no occasion to disbelieve it at present.

Our advices from the Upper Potomac tend to strengthen the belief that the rebels under JACKSON—numbering, from all accounts, some eighteen thousand, and having eighteen pieces of cannon—have, after threatening Romney, countermarched in the direction of Winchester. They made their appearance opposite Hancock on Sunday, but at a considerable distance. On Saturday, the 4th inst., we now learn for the first time, JACKSON attacked some five hundred of our troops at Bath, who were forced, in consequence of their inferior numbers, to fall back to Hancock.

Some apprehensions appear to be entertained that the rebels contemplate another raid into Western Virginia. Gov. TODD, of Ohio, was, on Friday night, notified from Washington that there was pressing need of more troops there, and immediately advised Gen. MCCLELLAN that fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery and two regiments of cavalry, could be started at once. He received a countermanding order on Saturday, however, though the troops are required to hold themselves in readiness. It is possible that this additional force was required to reinforce the National troops at Romney, in anticipation of an attack from JACKSON, and that the retirement of the latter has rendered the reinforcement unnecessary.

A dispatch dated at Hindsboro, Miss., Jan. 1 addressed to MANSFIELD LOVELL, at New-Orleans, states that the capture of Biloxi was effected by sixty men, who came over from Ship Island in small boats. Capt. FARRELL, who was in command of the rebels, was given one hour to consider a demand to surrender, and concluded to comply.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, as usual, several petitions for the emancipation of slaves were presented; also a memorial from citizens of New-York protesting against the appointment of a solicitor of Customs. A bill reported from the Military Committee, appropriating $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington, occasioned considerable debate, the general feeling appearing to be against appropriating any more money for this purpose. It was explained, however, that the money was principally wanted to pay for work already done. A report was made from the Judiciary Committee in the case of Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana. The Committee are of the opinion that the charges against him are not sustained. Their report was made the special order for Thursday. Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was laid over, instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of providing a revenue of two hundred million dollars by taxation, and issuing bonds to that amount. Mr. KING, of New-York, also introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Terasury Notes to the amount of one hundred millions, at 7 per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions for the payment of the interest. It was referred. A motion was made to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, but it was disagreed to. The resolution to alter the rules of the Senate so as to prevent the making of special orders was passed. Mr. WILSON'S Sutler bill was taken up, but was postponed at his suggestion, to afford him an opportunity to report another, which would meet all objections. The Kansas contested seat case was then considered, and Mr. STANTON, after some debate, was allowed to take the floor and argue his own case. The matter was not disposed of.

In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A favorable report was made by the Committee on Elections in the case of ANDREW J. CLEMENTS, claiming a seat as representative of the Fourth District of Tennessee, and the report was adopted. The Secretary of War was called upon to state by what authority the army supplies and other property in Utah were sold some time since. Consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was resumed; and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made an effective speech, exposing some of the frauds to which the Government has been subjected. Mr. BAKER, of New-York, reviewed the financial condition of the country, and advocated the passage of a tax bill to realize a hundred million dollars. The appropriation for printing and engraving was cut down considerably. The appropriation for continuing the Coast Survey, stricken out in Committee of the Whole, was restored by the House, and the bill was finally passed. Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether Marshal LAMON has issued an order prohibiting any Senators or Representatives from visiting the City Jail—and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate convened at half-past seven o'clock last night. Bills were introduced relating to places of amusement in this City; to the Chenango Canal extension; to the duties of bank officers; to property exempt from taxation; to the idiot asylum, and to the discretionary power of courts in certain cases. Resolutions were introduced, fixing the 23d of January as the day for the election of certain officers, and instructing our Congressmen to vote for the abolition of franking. The report of the State Prison Inspector was transmitted. And the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly met in the evening also. Bills were noticed—regarding Brooklyn constables; authorizing aliens to hold real estate in this City; to amend the Court-house law; to provide for educating certain children; to amend the Loaners' Association act; to provide for absent soldiers voting; to exempt soldiers from military tax; to confirm a certain ordinance; to amend the election law; and to repeal the act for the publication of the session laws. Bills were introduced—relating to the Bank of Troy; to the foreclosure of mortgages; and three bills relating to the canals. A resolution was introduced, instructing Congressmen to vote for the abolition of franking, which was tabled. And the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WILLIAM MONTEITH, arrived at Governor's Island from West Cambridge, where it has been encamped since the beginning of last October. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, all of whom are Irish, from the Colonel downward. Enfield rifles the men are armed with.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, made a large number of corrections in the list of Commissioners of Deeds. A resolution to make the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper was laid over under the rule. A Committee of five was appointed to report on the Mayor's Message. Reports from the Heads of Departments were received and ordered printed. The Board of Councilmen held a short and unimportant meeting; but as no Committees had been appointed, no business could be transacted. The Board will not meet until next Monday.

The Advisory Committee of the "Home School for the Benefit of the Children of Volunteers," met at the Astor House last evening, and received the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary. By the former it appears that the expenses amount to $2,416 and the receipts $2,150 50—leaving a debt of $265 50. Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, has been appointed to proceed to Washington and enlist the sympathies of the volunteers in behalf of the institution.

Last evening a meeting was held at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church for the purpose of hearing the statement of WILLIAM DAVIS, a slave, who was brought on from Fortress Monroe by Rev. L. S. LOCKWOOD, of the American Missionary Society. The meeting was well attended, and a liberal collection was made.

The Stock market yesterday forenoon was inclined to lower prices by ½ ℔ cent., but subsequently revived and left off rather higher than on Saturday afternoon, and apparently under a more confident feeling; New-York Central 83 ℔ cent. Gold and Exchange steady at Saturday's quotations.

The export demand for Flour was more active yesterday, and prices of shipping brands were firmer. Limited transactions were reported in Wheat and Corn, the latter at reduced rates. Groceries were in moderate request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Whale Oil, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions, which were steady. Spices were less sought after. Whisky was lower and quite unsettled. Very moderate freight engagements were effected.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—We beg to invite the attention of the Legislature to the following passage in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening:

> The annual report of the City Inspector was received.
>
> Alderman BOOLE moved that 5,000 copies be printed.
>
> Alderman BRADY thought that 1,000 copies were enough. There was no use printing a large number to kill the Health bill in the Legislature. They had killed it three years by hard dollars, and that was where they beat the doctors. *He knew the Legislature could be bought. That was what they got the bills up for. He had been up to Albany last year and bought up the Legislature.*
>
> A VOICE—How much did it cost?
>
> Mr. BRADY—Well, Sir, I took up $6,000, and slept on it between two beds at the Delavan House. I had to come down to get $2,000 more. But they may pass whatever bills they like; we won't interfere with them.

Here is at last a clear and distinct charge of corruption by the agent employed in the traffic. The Legislature cannot, we believe, afford to let such a stigma pass without investigation, and we need feel no surprise if Alderman BRADY be obliged to repeat and perhaps protract his slumbers at Albany. The charge affects the prerogative of the Assembly. It is either truth or slander. If it be the latter, let the author be severely punished. If the former, the public will be best served by proof of the fact.

THE VESSEL THAT BEARS MASON AND SLIDELL AND THEIR FORTUNES.—We are still without tidings of H. B. M. ship *Rinaldo*, which, on the 1st inst., left Provincetown with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and should have reached Halifax on the 2d. Doubts have been expressed as to her orders requiring a stoppage at Halifax. We have, however, the best reason for saying that she was distinctly directed to land her passengers at that place, where they were to await a mail steamer to carry them across the ocean; and the special mission of the *Rinaldo* was to terminate with their delivery there. In the absence of news of the vessel, we are left the alternatives of believing that she perished in the violent gales which prevailed on New Year's Day, or driven by them from the coast, she resorted to Bermuda for safety and supplies. But even in the latter case, unless severely damaged, she should have been reported at Halifax before this. There is too much reason to fear the worst.

The Change in the Cabinet—Resignation of Secretary Cameron.

To those who have followed closely the course of events at Washington, the resignation of Secretary CAMERON will occasion no surprise. It has been evident that the general policy of the Administration, and the opinions of the Secretary of War, were irreconcilable. Mr. CAMERON, representing in the Cabinet the least radical of all the loyal States, has from the first been satisfied of the identity of the rebellion with Slavery, and has been persuaded that the suppression of both is essential to the restoration of the Union and the future peace of the Republic. These views he has lost no occasion of advocating. He has embodied them in his instructions to commanding officers, and it is well known that a clause in which they found practical application was, by the immediate influence of the President, expunged from the Annual Report submitted in December. That he should sacrifice his views, or that a Cabinet could cohere with such radical differences of opinion, was not to be expected. Mr. LINCOLN, born in a slaveholding community, and familiar with the institution, believes that it may be perpetuated without hazard to the Union. He considers the Border States entitled to every possible guarantee for the industrial system they have inherited, and is willing to test the possibility of restoring the *status in quo* with the least possible disturbance to the interests of those States. But Mr. CAMERON saw in Slavery the root of all difficulty. He regarded National restoration as impossible, until the slaveholders had been compelled to retire to that subordinate place to which alone their inadequate scheme of labor entitled them; and he doubted the propriety of prosecuting the war without striking some effective blow at its well-known source. Such contrarieties of opinion could not conveniently exist in the same counsels, and hence the necessity of separation.

It may not be improper to add that other and material difficulties attended the presence of Mr. CAMERON in the Cabinet. He has always been a decided advocate for promptitude and energy in the conduct of the war; and has perhaps sympathized unduly with that party in Congress and among the people, which craves the infusion of more activity and decision in our military policy. His accord with the General-in-Chief of the army has not, for these and other reasons, been perfect. In the controversy between the regular and volunteer service, which has reached a point wholly inconsistent with the public interest, Gen. MCCLELLAN is understood to side with that party to which his military education would naturally attach him—while Mr. CAMERON has been a believer in the transcendant value and importance of the volunteers. The inquiry in regard to the Ball's Bluff calamity brought to light the marked diversity of opinion between the Secretary and the General. The former was eager to acquit the memory of BAKER of all responsibility for the disaster—while the latter was equally desirous to relieve STONE of the fearful responsibility. Gen. MCCLELLAN was certainly successful in defeating Congressional inquiry, and thus far the Secretary at War fared indifferently. It is also understood, that he made a direct issue with the youthful hero at the head of our armies, in resisting the elevation to the rank of Brigadier-General of a son of that Gen. PATTERSON, whose incapacity or treachery cost us the humiliation of Bull Run. Whether personal reasons, or those purely public, actuated the Secretary, we are of course unable to say; but the President, disposed to concede a point, upon which Gen. MCCLELLAN probably insisted all the more strenuously because of the social relations of his family at Philadelphia with that of Gen. PATTERSON, inclined to the side of the General-in-Chief, and the appointment was accordingly made. While this result was probably the cap-sheaf of the Secretary's case, it was not the entire substance; and yet his resignation at this critical moment might have been averted had the decision of this issue been postponed.

Of Mr. STANTON, the successor of Mr. CAMERON in the administration of the War Department, it is scarcely necessary to speak. A Democrat of the old Pro-Slavery stripe, he assumed a place in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, when the Government was on the verge of perdition, and, in association with Messrs. DIX and HOLT, assisted in saving the Republic. His services at that juncture are not to be forgotten or underrated. They were less meritorious, perhaps, than those of Mr. HOLT, and there will be multitudes who will lament that the latter does not accede to the position of Mr. CAMERON; but Mr. STANTON has not only approved his patriotism, integrity and capacity for the most important official positions, but has shown how his fidelity to the country and the popular cause rises superior to old partisan opinions. There is no doubt that his conduct of the military interests of the Government will be at once intelligent and vigorous.

FEMALE TRAITORS.—Altogether the strangest feature of the present rebellion is the prime part played by female treason—an element which enters into this war to an extent never before known in such national difficulties. All history proves the fascination which political intrigue exercises over the female mind, and certainly there is abundant material in the social relations of the two sections to gratify the most morbid taste of the kind. So important, and, at the same time, so subtle is the aid which these feminine sympathizers with the South are constantly rendering the rebellion, that it is reported the Secretary of State has decided to issue no more passes to ladies. It has been ascertained that in nearly every instance where these favors have been granted to women, letters and other documents have been concealed in their clothes, conveying valuable information to the rebels. What stamps this female atrocity with more than common criminality, is that these *lady* traitors are intimately linked with society both North and South. They seem lost to that feeling of humanity which is supposed to belong to their sex. Their actions will form the darkest page of the coming history of this rebellion.

Mr. Blair's Confiscation Bill.

With the suppression of the rebellion, its legitimate fruits or consequences must be taken immediately in hand. One of the most important of these is the care of the slaves who will be set free, for they are free the moment the tie by which they are held—force—is broken. In cases where their owners have been seeking the destruction of the nation, it is clear that we are not going to return the escaped slaves to their former condition. Other questions of hardly less importance will come up, such as the disposition that is to be made of the property of rebels. All these questions cannot be too speedily ventilated, for great reflection and care must be had in dealing with subjects so novel and intricate as the management and disposition that is to be made of the enfranchised blacks, and the subversion of the social status at the South, so far as the conduct of the rebels has made such change inevitable. We are much gratified, consequently, with the commencement made by Mr. BLAIR in his report to the House, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. BLAIR proposes a very simple method, whereby to vest in the United States the estates of the rebels, by enacting that the tax assessed by Congress at its extraordinary session, upon the several States, shall be deemed, in law, to be assessed on the several parcels of real estates in the States or Districts in rebellion; and where the same cannot be collected by the civil process, that the neglect or failure for sixty days to pay such tax shall vest the lands upon which it is assessed in the United States. It is provided, however, that any loyal citizen, may, within two years, upon proofs of his loyalty, become reinvested in his estate.

It is perfectly competent for Congress to enact such a law, and at once anticipate all judicial process in dispossessing rebels of their estates, in cases where the tax is not paid. It will undoubtedly invest the greater portion of the real estate of the South in the National Government. This of itself opens the Slavery question, because Government, in becoming the owner of a plantation, cannot ignore the existence of the parties who reside upon and who have been supported by it, but who have committed no political offence. The proposed bill does not interfere with Slavery,—only declares that such as are captured, or that seek the protection of our forces, having been owned by rebels, are to be free. The slaves of persons loyal to the Government do not come within the provisions of the bill. But where, by the act of the master, the slave is free, then it is not only a dictate of humanity, but an act of prudence and wisdom, to make some provision for the support, comfort and training of the enfranchised. He may, consequently, be apprenticed to loyal proprietors of lands, or as mechanics, or may be employed by Government. The term of such apprenticeship is not to exceed five years. Provision is also to be made for his colonization in foreign countries upon lands that may be purchased for this purpose. The whole thing is a vast responsibility, but it is one of the consequences of the war that cannot be avoided, and will introduce a new element into the great drama—humanity—one in which, as far as the black is concerned, we have, as a nation, been greatly wanting.

Mr. BLAIR'S bill contains other important provisions, growing out of the disposition of the property of rebels. It provides both for the leasing as well as the sale of such property. The clause for leasing is undoubtedly inserted to leave the door open for the employment of the blacks. In case of sale, the soldiers in the army may become purchasers. In this way a new element is likely to be introduced into the war which will regenerate the South. The soldiers from the rugged soil and more inhospitable climate of the North, will be captivated with the beautiful regions they traverse, and will only return home to revisit them again on a peaceful mission, and become their owners and occupiers. This is inevitable. It is simply history. It would have been so, in time, with a continuance of peace. The South is always overrun and overpowered by the more prolific loins and stronger muscles and wills of the North. It is the law of superior forces when brought in contact with inferior. The war will accomplish in a generation what might have required centuries of peace. In this way it becomes the grand agency in the cause of civilization, which only proceeds by the better supplanting the worse, and often by destroying it.

Mr. BLAIR'S bill also contemplates that States may by law enfranchise their slaves. In such case, the United States may accept such slaves, and provide for them in the same manner as if they had been slaves of rebels. In all such States the proceeds of the property of rebels confiscated is to be divided into three parts: one to pay the tax due, and by reason of which the title to such property vested in the United States; one part to reimburse the losses incurred by loyal citizens in the rebellion; and one part to reimburse the loyal masters of the slaves set free; and all further proceeds arising under such law are to be appropriated, one-third for the care of the enfranchised slave, one third to compensate owners and loyal citizens who have been despoiled of their property on account of the rebellion, including creditors of rebels. The balance, if any, to go toward the liquidation of the National debt.

We are on the whole very favorably impressed with Mr. BLAIR'S bill. It is simple in its principles, and may be made very effective in its operation. Without fully indorsing it, or any plan, at so early a stage, we are none the less pleased to see the matter put forth for deliberation and discussion. It is a question we cannot enter upon too soon, as it must soon, in connection with the finances, become the all-absorbing one. We think, however, that Mr. BLAIR too much overlooks the National Treasury in his scheme. The idea of making compensation to loyal citizens despoiled by the war, is out of the question. There is no State in which so great losses have been suffered, as in the State of New-York, as we had more here to lose. As many men here have been stripped of their all, as in Kentucky or Missouri. If one is compensated, the other must be. A door would thus be opened for claimants numbering millions. We cannot attempt even to adjudicate upon such claims. Such losses are the incidents of all wars. After suitable provision is made for the negro, who must not be left to run wild over the country, nor to starve, the losses of the people must be made up by the payment of the National debt, which may soon amount to $1,000,000,000. In this way only can we compensate the Nation—every portion of which is alike involved in the great calamity. Individual losses must be merged in those of the great whole.

A Solicitor of Customs.

The bill providing for a Solicitor of Customs in this port received the attention of the Chamber of Commerce in a recent meeting, at which the bill was discussed with a good deal of energy on both sides. It deserves consideration.

The present condition of things is this: It is the business of the District-Attorney to prosecute all offenders against the laws of the United States, and to conduct the prize causes and all other proceedings in which the United States are interested. The main part of these other proceedings are those which are brought under the Revenue Laws, to forfeit property for their violation. These are all the matters which are committed to the District-Attorney, as such, and for his services in them he receives a salary of $6,000.

But besides these proceedings, there are many suits commenced against the Collector to recover back duties alleged to have been wrongfully exacted by him. In these suits the Collector must employ counsel to defend him, and it has become the practice for him to employ the District-Attorney, whose practice for the United States under the revenue laws naturally renders him familiar with the principles which govern these cases. For these services he, as we understand, is remunerated by the Collector, who, however, looks again to the United States for indemnification.

The proposed change in the law will take from the District-Attorney's hands this latter class of cases and all proceedings under the Revenue Laws, and place them in the hands of the Solicitor of Customs and his Assistant, who are to receive together $7,500 a year. This will leave for the District Attorney only the criminal and prize business and an occasional suit against a defaulter, or something of that kind, while his salary remains the same. And the bulk of the business of the United States, as far as money value is concerned, is to be placed in the hands of an officer appointed, not by the Government at Washington, but by the Collector of the Port, who is himself interested in the proceeds of all these suits.

This change is a very important one and should certainly not be made in haste. It may be an occasion for long repentance, if it is made.

The change is pressed, as we understand, on several grounds; the main one being that of delay in the present conduct of the business. It is undoubtedly of importance that these Revenue controversies should be speedily settled, and there is no doubt that they have not hitherto been exempt from that which is the curse of all other legal proceedings—"the law's delay." But is it so clear that the proposed change would meet the difficulty? The District-Attorney has a legal opponent in every one of his cases, and no one can suppose that these gentlemen have never been the cause of delay, and that in all the cases the District-Attorney alone has asked postponements. That cause of delay will remain if the bill should pass. And if, as was argued at the Chamber of Commerce, all the time which the Court can now give to the District-Attorney is occupied by him, this bill will not afford relief. But another change may give it. A bill has been introduced into Congress to create an additional United States Judge for this District. And that this is required would seem to be shown by the fact that now the business of this District has to be dependent in good measure upon Judges from other Districts coming here, when they can leave their work at home. If this additional judicial force is given, it will then be seen where the cause of the delay is, and the remedy of a Solicitor of Customs can then be applied, if necessary.

The objection of the increased expense of these offices is met by the friends of the bill with that clause of the act which provides that the Collector is to take such measures "as will prevent the aggregate sum expended in the collection of the revenue in this District being increased in consequence of the passage of this act," and they say that the District-Attorney has caused other counsel to be employed for the United States at an expense in some years of nearly $20,000, which expense it is supposed will be saved by the proposed change. But is it clear that there will be this saving? We shall then, at any rate, be always paying $7,500 a year for other counsel than the District-Attorney, and there is nothing in the bill to prevent the employment of yet other counsel—nor do we think there should be. There are often cases before the Courts where rights of the United States are involved, which a private litigant would think too important to be committed to any single counsel. For these, extra counsel should still be employed.

This provision of the act, too, strikes us as suspicious. It provides that "the aggregate sum expended in the collection of the revenue" shall not be increased. Setting aside other than legal expenses, which would naturally remain as before—does any one know what is the "sum expended in the collection of the revenue" now? It includes, as we understand it, not only the salaries of the District-Attorney's office, but also all these fees for unofficial counsel, which must be this year very heavy, and will leave probably quite a margin for other counsel besides the Solicitor of Customs. If there has been any abuse in the employment of extra counsel, let it be ferreted out, and some remedy be applied directly to it. This bill, as drawn, will furnish no remedy.

The main objection, however, to the proposed change, is not the increase of expense. It is in placing the control of the revenue litigation in the Custom-House. This objection would not be so strong if we were sure of having none but honest and high-minded men in the Custom-House. But we must guard against possibilities. The tendency to oppressive litigation on the part of the Government is already too strong. The Collector is interested to make forfeitures, and the United States, in whose name the prosecutions are brought, pays no costs if unsuccessful. We should be slow, therefore, to remove from this litigation the check which is found, in having it conducted by an officer independent of the Collector, and responsible to the Government at Washington for the manner in which it is carried on. Put the business into the hands of an appointee of the Collector, and let sharp, unprincipled men fill that office, and the whole power of the Government will be directed, not to protecting the laws, but to fleecing the citizens by forfeitures; and if this bill passes, with the plan contained in its sixth section, of settling matters involving less than $1,000 in amount without the publicity of the ordinary modes of litigation, the merchants of this City will surely find that an engine has been set up which will deplete their pockets to fill those of the Government officials in a way, compared to which, anything that has been seen heretofore among us, will be no more than a jest.

American and English War Debts

It is no small compliment to the financial ability of Mr. CHASE that the opposition his plans have evoked from certain theorists in this country, is echoed by the London *Times*. In a recent article, intended evidently to prejudice the minds of British capitalists, our contemporary affects to speak well of the fundamental maxim we have always held, that a perpetual debt is alien from the genius of our free institutions, and must not be naturalized in this country. After stating that this is "sound doctrine," he tries adroitly to destroy its force and to misrepresent its meaning. Thus he argues that our Secretary of the Treasury ought to "go to work like Mr. GLADSTONE," lay taxes to the full amount of the National expenditure and refuse altogether "the supplement of a loan."

Now there are two objections to the Utopian scheme the *Times* so flippantly recommends for our adoption. First, the delicate and complicated machinery for raising a revenue by taxation is not in operation here as in England, and the erection of this machinery, so as to be equitable and efficient, adequate and well adjusted, is a task of no ordinary difficulty, inaugurating, as it does, a new epoch in the history of our lightly taxed Republic. Secondly, no fact is better established by modern history than that a great war cannot be carried on either solely or chiefly by means of taxation. The idea of going to war except with borrowed money, has never yet been realized by any first-class Power in Europe, even where the system of taxation is most perfect. Thus the French Revolution created a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, which has since been greatly augmented. Russia, Austria, Spain and Prussia owe their debts to war loans. And, as for England, during more than one-half of the last 170 years, she has been carrying on various wars, some of them of immense magnitude, and not a single campaign has ever been paid for except by loans. Since the time of CROMWELL, England has totally ceased to depend on taxation for belligerent purposes. Thus for her war against France in 1691, she had to borrow fifty-two millions of dollars; for the war of the Succession, in 1702, one hundred millions; for the Continental wars in 1718, one hundred and sixty-five millions; for the wars of Mr. PITT'S Administration, two hundred and sixty-two millions; for the war against this country, four hundred and eighty millions; and for the wars of the past 70 years with France and Russia, she has borrowed above three thousand millions more.

Notwithstanding these notorious facts, however, our cotemporary points to the example of England, and while her accumulated war debts are so enormous, he is bold enough to declare, or at least to insinuate, that if we adopt the British plans of belligerent finance we shall depend rather on taxes than on loans to defray the cost of the present war. As might be expected, this writer is able to cite but few instances, and they prove to be but ill suited to his purpose. "In the year 1813," he says:

> "Being the twenty-first of a most exhausting and sanguinary war, embracing all the States of Europe we wanted £114,000,000 for the services of the country. This, it will be seen, is indeed £6,000,000 more than the Americans expect to want before July next; but, as we had £40,000,000 of the sum to pay for interest on debt, and were proposing to lend £12,000,000 more in subsidies to other nations, not to mention that we had been at war since 1793, the difference can hardly be thought much against us in the way of early extravagance. However, to meet this great demand we raised £42,000,000 by permanent or ordinary taxation, and £31,000,000 by extraordinary taxes, imposed for the support of the war; nor was it until we had thus produced £73,000,000 from our own pockets that we ventured in our needs to borrow less than half as much, or £35,000,000. Two years later these terrible figures still further increased, but again, with resolute constancy, we maintained the proportion between the two items of the account. We actually raised, by ordinary and extraordinary taxes, £66,000,000 for the service of the year, and then, but then only, we borrowed £40,000,000 more. The average amount of the yearly loan from 1793 to 1815 was under £30,000,000."

From this statement it would appear that England voluntarily refrained from borrowing as much as she might have borrowed, and that she did so on account of her resolution to raise every year twice as much by taxation as by loans. Now, nothing can be further from the truth. It is, indeed, unfortunate for the reliability of our not very scrupulous critic, that he is obstinately oblivious of the fact that England, in 1813, was raising by loans every penny she could borrow, and that the very war of which he professes to give the financial history actually added to the national debt $2,900,000,000. Great Britain, it is true, taxed herself heavily. But she had no alternative. Without ample taxation, she could not borrow at all, for her credit was almost ruined. Every well-informed man knows that national bankruptcy was commonly regarded as imminent. Even in the House of Lords such a disastrous event was spoken of as certain by Lord HOLLAND, Lord GRENVILLE and others. The debt had attained such dimensions that it was hopeless to think of paying it off, and doubtful if even the interest could be promptly met. Indeed, from the figures quoted above, from the *Times*, it is seen that almost the whole ordinary revenue of the Government was consumed by the interest of the debt alone. Moreover, the banks, for seventeen years, had suspended payment. The currency was depreciated, and Bank of England notes were at the lowest price they ever reached, being only worth about 75 per cent. of their nominal value. Now, so far was England from avoiding debt under these circumstances, that she had borrowed every year the largest amount she could possibly obtain; and at length, toward the end of the war, she could not induce capitalists to advance money at all, except she previously exacted by taxation a sum twice as large as the proposed loan. Our cotemporary, indeed, virtually acknowledges this; for he admits that England "had a good excuse for borrowing, for she never borrowed till she could pay her way no further."

In this fact, conceded with such *naiveté*, lies the real contrast between the position of England in 1813 and that of the United States in 1862. England raised war loans because she was impoverished and exhausted. We borrow, on the contrary, because we are rich. Our credit is good, and it is more convenient to us to distribute a large payment over a series of years. Moreover, British capitalists, in time of their country's direst peril, would not lend money to the Government except on the most stringent conditions, without which, says an eminent British historian, "the Government could not have expected to borrow unless on terms on which men lend to the native princes of India." Now, on the other hand, the highest possible honor is reflected on the patriotism of our capitalists, and on the confidence of our people in the recuperative powers of democratic free institutions, that, without any pledge whatever, an immense sum has been raised, even before the sources of taxation could be opened, or the revenue machinery organized and set to work. The war loan is popular because the war itself is popular. Our national credit is sound, because every loyal citizen is able and willing to bear his fair proportion of the public burdens. Our National wealth is increasing, because every man among us works for his living, and all will now be more industrious, inventive, and frugal than ever. Thus each citizen will contribute to swell the sum needed to pay the interest and extinguish the debt. For it is the confident hope and firm purpose of every true patriot in the country that the existing generation shall see all traces of our struggle for the suppression of a wicked rebellion blotted out, and all mementoes of it swept away—the war-debt among the rest. While England, then, despairs of paying off her debt, we have a certainty of the payment of ours. This is the great difference between the war debts of America and Great Britain. And the difference is largely due to the superior force and stimulating influence of Democratic institutions on the habits and industry of an intelligent free people.

Mr. Seward and Canadian Annexation.—"An Englishman" desires to know if we deny that at the New-England dinner, Dec. 3, 1860, Mr. Seward used the following language:

> "Let South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or any other State go out, and while she is rushing out, you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in."

Such was unquestionably the language of Mr. Seward, and our correspondent is entitled to all it is worth. If he can discover in it anything beyond a general vindication of the strength and recuperative vitality of the country,—anything, in fact, pointing toward the *conquest* of Canada or Mexico, to the exclusive merit of the discovery he will also be entitled. Illustrations do not pass and are not offered as arguments. To insist upon a mere incidental illustration being a mature opinion of Mr. Seward that Canada might seek annexation to the Union, is simply absurd. To say that it implied a desire to subjugate Canada is simply and deliberately untrue.

Mr. August Belmont.—A rumor was started some weeks since that this gentleman would remain in Europe permanently, abandoning his American citizenship on account of our political troubles. Nothing could be more unjust to this prominent and public-spirited merchant, thoroughly identified as he has made himself to the loyal cause of the Constitution. The rumor is believed to have grown out of certain offers to purchase his Fifth-avenue and Newport property, which, though liberal in terms, were promptly declined. We have reason to know that as soon as the health of Mrs. Belmont, on whose account his trip to Europe was made, will authorize his return, he will be at his home in this City.

Dr. J. Marion Sims at Home Again.—This eminent surgeon and philanthropist, to whose discoveries and unwearied labors during the past eight years in this City, the New-York State Woman's Hospital owes its origin, returned last week in the steamer *Kangaroo* from a six months' tour among the hospitals and surgeons of Great Britain, France and Belgium. This tour, which has been in contemplation for more than three years, was undertaken at the urgent request of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital who granted him a vacation for this purpose, in order that he might become familiar with the arrangements, management and hygiene of the celebrated European hospitals, preparatory to deciding upon the plans to be adopted in the erection of the Woman's Hospital edifice on the magnificent site donated by the Common Council for this object, and also to give him an opportunity to prepare for the publication of his forthcoming works on subjects connected with his special department in surgery, embodying the results of his investigation and practice. His observations have shown that the plans which had been proposed, had they been carried out, would have proved totally inadequate to the successful development and working of the institution. Dr. Sims has been received with the most gratifying marks of consideration, by the renowned practitioners with whom he has come in contact, and has established a reputation for skill and scientific investigation of which Americans may be justly proud. He has resumed his labors in the hospital on Madison-avenue, and will press forward the erection of the new hospital building with the utmost dispatch.

Dr. Sims received urgent invitations to visit Madrid, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, but was obliged to decline for want of time. He will visit Europe in May next, for a brief period, to supervise the illustrations of his works, which are to be undertaken by the eminent French artist, Laveille. The works in question will be published simultaneously in London, Paris and New-York.

Massachusetts Affairs.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 13.

In the House to-day, it was resolved and passed, that the State assume its proportion of the National tax, assessed upon Massachusetts; also, it was resolved and passed, calling for the correspondence between the State and Executive and Gen. Butler, in regard to the latter's military enlistments.

G. A. Tirrell is under arrest, charged with obtaining $12,000 by forged or altered drafts and checks. In one case he altered a check of $25, drawn by the Brighton Market Bank, and got the money at the bank at mutual redemption. Considerable sums were also obtained from Blake Bros., Brewester, Sweet & Co., and Barnet, Drake & Co., by similar fraudulent means. Tirrell was recently a member of the Grand Jury for Suffolk County.

The Court of Appeals.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Court of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 14 is: Nos. 9, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Senate convened at 7.30 P. M.

Several petitions from Supervisors of various Counties that the State assume the National tax, were received.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Robertson—Relating to places of amusement in New-York City.

Mr. Truman—To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. Woodruff—Prohibiting Bank officers from acting as Notaries Public.

Mr. Bell—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to property exempt from taxation.

Mr. Munroe—For reorganizing the Asylum for Idiots.

Mr. Pruyn—For authorizing Courts in discretion to sentence convicts between the ages of 16 and 25, to the Penitentiary instead of the State Prison, but the board of said convicts not to be a County charge.

Mr. Pruyn introduced a resolution fixing the 23d of January for the election of Superintendents of Public Instruction and Regent of the University, by the Legislature.

Mr. Low introduced a resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons was transmitted to the Senate. The condition of the prisons is represented favorably. Auburn continues to sustain itself; the Sing Sing male prison pays over $5,000 per year above expenses. At Clinton the earnings of the year increased $11,500 over last year. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The State Engineer's report was laid on the table.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. Darcey—To regulate the fees of Constables in Brooklyn; to provide for their holding over in certain cases.

Mr. Loutrel—To authorize aliens to hold real estate in New-York; to amend the New-York Courthouse law.

Mr. McGonigal—To provide for the education of children in County Poor-houses.

Mr. Kearney—To amend the act to incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York.

E. K. Havens—To provide for the right of suffrage to soldiers, while absent to war.

Mr. Redington—To exempt soldiers engaged in the service of the United States from military tax.

Mr. Ward—To confirm the ordnance of the City of New-York, approved Nov. 29, 1856.

Mr. Rice—To amend the election law; to repeal the Act for the publication of the session laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Saxe, to authorize the Bank of Troy to reduce its capital stock; to amend the act in relation to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement. It provides that a copy of the notice from the time of the affixing in the clerk's book shall be a constructive notice to all persons of the foreclosure, and any person who shall thereafter purchase shall be debarred from equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises.

Mr. Loveridge, for the relief of Canal claimants, and to increase the jurisdiction of Canal Appraisers; also, to provide for the payment of six per cent. interest on all Canal awards due from the State to claimants.

Mr. Luddington introduced the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for the bill before that body for the abolition of the franking privilege; believing the system has for years been a source of great expense to the people, an unjust and unnecessary burden, which ought not longer to be borne.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

The State Treasuryship.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 13.

State Treasurer Lewis this morning took possession of the books and papers of the Treasurer's office under Judge Peckham's order, Mr. Dorsheimer making no further opposition.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Whatever may be the merits of Mr. White's play, called the "King of the Commons," liveliness is certainly not one of them; nor, if we acknowledge the absence of this acceptable element, do we find anything to compensate for it. There is not an emotion, an incident, a catastrophe, an accident, that raises it to the level of a tragedy, and most assuredly there is not the plot to entitle it to be called a drama. The author is, we presume, a Scotchman, and he has written a piece with the virtuous intention of rescuing the memory of the fifth James from oblivion. That he has done so with a too kindly eye to the faults and deficiencies of his hero would not detract from the merit of the production if he had succeeded in creating a fictitious interest in the fortunes of the King. But it is here that Mr. White utterly fails. *James* is as wearisome in the play as he is in history.

The plot is so trivial that it hardly deserves to be called by the name. The King, menaced by the English on the border, mistrusts the loyalty of his court, and with reason. A dispatch for their traitorous hands is intercepted; he is sure of their perfidy, but for some reason the documentary evidence is suppressed, and *nothing* is the result of five acts. There is an underplot of the most commonplace kind; a love affair between a student, who afterwards becomes a warm defender of the King, and a maiden, who is betrothed against her will to another, but subsequently becomes said student's bride. To dispose of this part of the business at once, we may say that the student, or priest, or whatever he is, was played in a wretchedly preachy and artificial manner by Mr. Wheatley; and the maiden by Mrs. Julia B. Barrow with a grace, simplicity and natural ease which we have seldom seen surpassed. And this, we wish it to be understood, is saying a great deal, for Mr. White seems to know as little of the female heart as he does of history, or the secret of writing a play.

There is unquestionably a good part for Mr. Wallack, when length is considered. But as the *King* is always fuming, or trying to look through a millstone, or threatening to cut some one's head off, the advantage that should result from this cause is not considerable. In truth, there is barely a reason for sympathizing with them at all. Mr. White has so contrived his play, that there is no action to lead us to one side or the other. The King, to be sure, talks about the perfidy of his court, but the fact is not revealed to us in a way to make us take sides with the threatened party. The King, in a word, talks the plot, and but for the useful information it imparts, it would be impossible to say what it was all about. Mr. Wallack, it is but just to add, gave a gallant and dashing character to the wordy *Stuart*, which we hope will meet with its success hereafter. His dress in the first act was gorgeous to behold, and so utterly in defiance of authority that it deserves to be regarded as a poetic anachronism.

In a small part, unworthy of his talent, Mr. E. L. Davenport succeeded in blending a few artistic colors among the dark greys which prevailed. Mr. Mark Smith, too, was successful in an old man's part. If we could say the same of Mr. Geo. Ryer we would do so, but it is impossible.

The play will be repeated to night.

Winter Garden.—This evening, will be presented at this theatre the grand scenic spectacle, "The Naiad Queen," which has been for some time in preparation, and which is said to be produced with some senic effects of unequaled splendor, magnificent costumes, fascinating dances and all the appliances that can insure success. The management have adopted the wise resolution of preceding it every evening by some standard comedy or drama, thus presenting a double attraction. It will be prefaced, to-night, by "Dot," the attraction of which continues still fresh and unabated.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature of New-Jersey meets to-morrow. The members are rapidly arriving.

In the House the Democrats will be able to effect an organization without difficulty.

In the Senate there are some doubts as to which of the two prominent parties will elect the officers. There are ten Republicans, ten Democrats and one Independent Democrat.

Hon. Charles Haight, of Monmouth, will probably be elected Speaker of the House.

Fire in Toronto.

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 13.

The old Government House, lately occupied by troops, was burned yesterday morning.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. William Monteith, arrived here yesterday in the steamer *Connecticut*, and were transferred to Castle William, Governor's Island. There was some trouble on the Island with the last volunteer regiment quartered there—caused, it is said, by a suspicion on the part of Col. Loomis that the men were supplied with liquor at the quarters of the married soldiers. Stringent orders have been given that the volunteers shall be excluded from the quarters of the regulars, and to prevent liquor being smuggled over, all the women belonging to the Island are now required to get passes signed by the Colonel before they can come to the City. Strangers are not allowed to land on the Island unless they are on official business.

The frigate on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be named *Lackawanna*.

The following are the names of the vessels which will form a portion of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet:

GUNBOATS.

Octorara,
Westfield,
Maggie,
Victory,
Uncas,
J. P. Jackson.

BARKS.

A. Houghton,
Horace Beals.
M. J. Kimball,
Brig Sea Foam.

SCHOONERS.

H. Jones,
M. J. Carver,
C. P. Williams,
Dan. Smith,
J. K. Seymour,
Racer,
United States,
Norfolk Packet,
Arletta,
J. Griffiths,
Sophronia,
Sarah Bruen,
T. A. Ward,
M. C. Hopkins,
Orivetta,
S. C. Jones.

In all twenty-six. With the exception of the *Octorara*, which was built here, these vessels have been purchased.

The steamer *Sumter*, bark *Restless*, and the brig *Bohio* have left the Navy-yard.

The new gunboats *Owasco* and *Kanawha* had steam up yesterday, trying their engines, which are reported to work well.

The schooners *Racer* and *S. P. Williams* hauled down to the long dock for their stores and provisions, which, since the tramway was laid from the storehouse, can be put on board with great facility.

The chartered schooner *Hawkins* has sailed for Port Royal with stores. She also carries a number of mechanics, who were selected from the employes at the Navy-yard.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams* has arrived at the Yard from China, after a cruise of three years. Her crew will be paid off and discharged, and her officers detached.

The keel of a sloop-of-war, to be called the *Monongahela*, will be laid at the Philadelphia Navy-yard this week. The new side-wheel steamer *Miami* is making rapid progress, an extra number of men having been put to work on her. The steamer *Powhatan*, which was sent from here to Philadelphia a few weeks ago, there being no room at the Brooklyn Yard, has been stripped to the water's edge. Her planking is very rotten.

The Regular troops on Governor's Island will be paid off to-day, by Paymaster Col. Stewart.

The frigate *Sabine* is discharging her guns at the Brooklyn Yard, preparatory to going into the dry-dock for repairs. It is expected that she will carry a heavier armament than heretofore, when next in commission. The columbiads and rifled Parrott guns will no doubt form an important feature in her new armament.

The sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, which is now lying at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, is nearly ready for sea. She is one of the vessels fitting out for the Mediterranean. The following is a correct list of her officers: Lieutenant, J. A. Greer; Surgeon, A. C. Pichon; Assistant-Surgeon, F. E. B. Lewis; Assistant-Paymaster, J. S. Post; Master, J. E. Watson; Acting Masters, N. F. Stewart, G. Cables, J. N. Rowe, J. E. Johnson; Masters' Mates, P. W. Fagan, A. Hoxie, H. Marsh, N. V. Forman; Boatswain, F. McLoud; Gunner, G. P. Cushman; Carpenter, D. Jones; Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell.

The steam-sloop *Hartford* will go in commission on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

STATEMENT OF A SLAVE.

Meeting in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Last evening a meeting was held in Dr. Cheever's Church, to listen to William Davis, a slave, who has been brought to this City by Rev. Mr. L. S. Lockwood, agent of the American Missionary Society at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Wm. Goodell presided, and the meeting was opened by prayer. After some patriotic songs had been sung, Mr. Lockwood introduced William Davis to the audience. In doing so, he said that he hardly knew what to call Davis, but he thought no better name could be found than that he was one of Uncle Sam's slaves, for indeed he was virtually that. William Davis, a fine, intelligent looking mulatto, then came forward, and spoke as follows:

That Mr. Lockwood, his worthy friend, was right in saying that he was one of Uncle Sam's slaves. He was born a slave in Norfolk, and sold to an owner in Hampton. His master owned him till he died, and his master's widow ran away from him, and left him to take care of himself. Children he said, in the South, are used for fences. If it is wanted to keep cattle off a particular spot, they place children there, and use them as fences. Often had he become so hungry while being made a fence of, that he had to steal victuals. All slaves steal; it is no use denying it. The overseer on that farm had a long cowhide, but Davis was determined not to be flogged with it. One day the overseer came to whip him, says Davis: "No master, I'll die first." He, the overseer, determined to flog him, but Davis told him not to do it, or, if he did, he would kill him. The overseer then struck him over the head, not with the cowhide, but with a stick he held in his hand. He broke his stick, but he could not knock Davis down. After much trouble and talk, the overseer having sent for a gun to shoot Davis, he walked away without again striking him, as he knew it was worth his life to do so. Another time the overseer got three athletic fellows to hold Davis while he was chastised. "Boys," said Davis, "I am only a poor boy, and you're big grown men, but if either of you touch me, I'll kill one of you; that I'm bound to." The biggest fellow of the lot shrugged his shoulders and said he didn't want to be killed. After that Davis was let alone. One day the overseer was invited to sup with the master. Down South poor white folks think so much of being asked to partake of meals at the same table with the owner, that they don't know what to talk about but niggers. He told Davis' master that William was a good brave boy, and very fond of him, and would in all probability die for him. The master was surprised, and thought that if he had whipped him more when he was a boy, he would be fonder of him still. This first brought Davis into notice of his master, and after a while he was made overseer of the farm. At this period Davis began to experience a change of feeling and began to pray. In course of time he reclaimed twice as much land as that originally farmed by the overseer, and had it under excellent cultivation for his master.

This was caused by Davis being himself opposed to corporal punishment, and that none of his fellow slaves ever felt the lash, consequently they worked with three times as much energy and satisfaction. Other owners noticed the changed and improved appearance of the farm, and inquired the cause. Davis told them that men worked better when led, not driven. Some time ago, an old man, a very old man, used to pass by Davis' door. To support his tottering steps, he had to recline upon a staff. One day news came that this man was free. He dropped his staff, and stretched, and stretched himself until he got quite straight, and went and earned his own living. Davis says it is all nonsense to say that niggers won't work, and support themselves. They will. A slave has to support himself and his master. Nine years ago, he endeavored to purchase the freedom of his wife and two children, but when the present troubles arose he was just as near his object as when he first commenced. All the money he could scrape together for that purpose was grabbed up by the lawyers, who shoveled it up just as rapidly as he could put it out. At one time his wife was near being taken away from him, but "God kicked up this trouble, and stopped it." He says five of his children are away down South in Slavery, and it is doubtful whether he should ever see them again on this side of the grave. His wife is at present at Hampton. On Christmas and New-Year's Day a glorious time was had at Hampton. The negroes sang hymns, songs, and enjoyed themselves most hugely. It was a great contrast to the preceding New-Year's day, when the cries and tears of brothers, sisters, wives and husbands were heard in the same streets. For on that day a general sale of slaves used to take place. But now he hoped that God would bury the slave auctioneer's voice in the dust, and that it should never be heard again.

During the recital of the above Davis was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. At the conclusion, Rev. Mr. Lockwood spoke at some length, and said the object of the meeting was to furnish the slaves at Fortress Monroe with clothes and books. Many of them, the slaves, worked hard, digging fortifications and such like, and were fully worth two dollars a day, but, as yet, Government has not given one cent for five or six months' hard labor. A liberal collection was then taken up. On Thursday evening another meeting for the same object will be held at the Cooper Institute.

Arrest of the Lockport Murderer.

Lockport, Monday, Jan. 13.

Claudius P. Lloyd, the name given by the murdered man Thody, yesterday, as the person having committed the act, has been arrested and lodged in Lockport jail. The Coroner's inquest has again adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Police and the Deserters.—The Colonels of a number of regiments now among the Army of the Potomac, are continually sending dispatches to Superintendent Kennedy, urging him to arrest and return to the seat of war, all the deserters to be found in the City. The army officers state that there are many of them here and the number is rapidly increasing. The Superintendent is obliged to decline complying with these requests, for the reasons that he has no place in which to temporarily detain them, and no means for their subsistence. The Commandant on Governor's Island refuses to receive them, unless the military authorities have adjudged them to be deserters. Mr. Kennedy states that whenever the Government provides a place for their detention, and means of subsistence, he will act in the matter.

Coroners' Inquests.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest, yesterday, at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, on the body of the colored woman, Elizabeth Thompson, who was burned to death, on Sunday night, by a fire in her room, in Thomson-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 17 years of age, and a native of this City .... A ship Captain, named Sylvester Clark, in command of the schooner *Smith T. Bellows*, lying at Pier No. 45 North River, died very suddenly yesterday. The verdict was "rupture of the abdominal arteries." Deceased was 47 years of age, and a native of Connecticut. He leaves a wife and several children residing in that State.

Arrival of a Prisoner from China.—Capt. Nathan Millett, of the ship *Saracen*, arrived here yesterday in the United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, having been sent home by the United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, charged with the murder of a sailor on board the *Saracen*, while on her passage from Cardiff to Hong Kong. The United States District-Attorney committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await a trial.

A Dance-House Broken Up.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, aided by Sergeants Vosburgh and Burden, with a platoon of men, made a descent upon a dance-house, situated at No. 262 East Eighteenth-street. They succeeded in arresting the proprietor, named Nicholas Smith, twelve females and twenty-one men. They were all taken to the Station-house, and locked up for the night.

Discharged from Fort Lafayette.—Wm. Read, one of the crew of the British bark *Salvor*, was yesterday discharged from Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary Seward.

Lecture.—Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver his lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, this evening.

The Fire in Frankfort-street.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The losses by the fire in Frankfort-street on Sunday night were more extensive than was at first reported. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning nothing remained of the two buildings Nos. 22 and 24, except a small portion of the walls and the smouldering ruins. The Globe Hotel was considerably damaged. It took fire in several places, but owing to the active exertions of the firemen, and the efficient action of the steam fire engines, the flames were very soon extinguished. The buildings destroyed were owned by Marshall Lefferts, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and not by Jenkins & Brother, as was stated in the papers of yesterday. Several of the adjoining buildings on William and Frankfort streets were amaged to a considerable amount.

The following are the losses and insurances in detail:

The first floor was occupied by Wm. Young, machinist, whose loss is about $800. He is insured for $2,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Part of the second floor was occupied by Virtue & Co., printers. Their loss was about $1,000. They are fully insured. A portion of the second floor was occupied by Mr. Todd, a manufacturer of printers' rollers. His loss is $500, and is fully insured. The third floor was occupied by John Snarel, bookbinder. He has lost about $3,000 worth of property, and is insured for $1,000. The front part of the fourth floor was occupied by John Guerrard; also the seventh floor was tenanted by him as a paper-staining manufactory. He was damaged to the extent of $8,000, and is insured for $4,000 in the St. Mark's, the London and Liverpool, and the Fame Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The rear of the fourth floor was tenanted by James Huggins, printer. He lost about $1,000 worth of property; insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company for $500. Another part of this floor was occupied R. J. Richards, printer, who had presses and printing materials to the amount of $12,000 destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. Anderson & Archer, occupants of the fifth floor, were damaged to the extent of $800. They were insured for $500. A portion of the sixth floor was occupied by Louis Negbaur, envelope manufacturer. His loss is $12,000, and is insured for $5,000 in the Harmony, Lafayette and St. Mark's Insurance Companies. The other part of the same floor was occupied by Wm. Puntney, machinist. His loss is $800, upon which there is no insurance. The loss on the buildings is estimated at over $30,000. They were insured for $16,000 in the Liverpool and Continental Companies. The engine and boilers were insured for $12,000.

The buildings Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-st, owned by J. J. Hill, were damaged to the extent of $400, and are fully insured. The Globe Hotel was damaged about $1,000. This building is owned by C. D. Cromwell, and occupied by J. D. Wooley. No. 204 William-street was considerably damaged by water. The lager-beer saloon of J. Haberl, No. 206 William-street, was damaged about $500 by water. Herr Workner, who occupied the upper part of these premises, lost property to the extent of $1,000. Mr. Schalk, in the same premises, sustained a loss of $300. He is insured in the Relief Insurance Company for $1,000.

The buildings Nos. 204, 206, 208, and the rear of 208, were insured for $9,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. They are all owned by Michael Gilhooley. No clue has been obtained as to the origin of the fire.

The Home School for the Benefit of the Children of Volunteers.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Advisory Committee of this Institution met at the Astor House last evening, and received a report from the Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah S. Hoyt, by which it appears that the expenses from August, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862, amount to $2,416; receipts, $2,150 50, leaving a debt of $265 50.

The subjoined report from the Secretary of the Institution, Mrs. Olive M. Devoes, was also received and acknowledged in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Advisory Committee receive the report of the managers of the Union Home School, and entirely approve of the conduct of the Institution during the past year.

They recommend that the valuable coöperation of Rev. Dr. Weston be obtained, with the view of presenting the object of this charity to the soldiers of the volunteer regiments in the field, to aid in its support.

REPORT.

The New-York Union Home School, for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for, was organized May 22, 1861, by the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, consisting of ladies, and also an Advisory Committee of gentlemen, to the number of ten.

A suitable building for the purposes of the Society was leased by the Committee, appointed for that purpose, on Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, having spacious grounds for the exercise of the children, at the annual rent of $900. The house was partially furnished, and about the first of August the ladies opened the school, and received in a short time some eighty children. Many applications have been received from the parents of children of soldiers, from this City and Brooklyn, but in all cases the ladies endeavored to give relief to the most destitute—more especially to the motherless children, and those little ones left without a father's care, who was defending our glorious Union.

We would mention in connection with our report to the Advisory Committee, that the ladies have found it very difficult to collect funds in the City sufficient to enable the Society to extend their sphere of usefulness; and it has been proposed to ask a small monthly sum from the soldiers now on duty from this City—say ten to twenty-five cents each—this amount to be collected by the Commissioners of Allotment, and by them paid to the Society in this City. It is believed in a short time that a fund can be raised sufficient to place the school on a firm basis; and giving the father the comfort of knowing, while he is fighting his country's battles, that his children are kindly cared for at home, and also giving the mother an opportunity to earn her own living. Three little ones were left in our care, their mother being weak and frail; the father, a private in the Garibaldi Guard, having been killed while on duty. The officers of his regiment nobly came forward and subscribed the sum of $68 per month to the Society. Mrs. Anderson, our President, suggests that as much of this sum as possible be kept in trust for the children in future years. The ladies would be glad to do so if the funds in the treasury will permit. Thanks are also due to the Thirty-sixth Regiment for the prompt manner they subscribed the sum of $67 50.

The ladies feel confident that many other regiments, when called upon, will gladly imitate the noble example of the Steuben in aid of the orphans thrown upon us by the vicissitudes of war.

The report of the Treasurer will exhibit the state of our finances and the immediate necessity of action on our part to enable us to sustain the school and receive all applicants for admission. In all cases of admission, certificates from the officers of the regiment are required. The building now occupied by the Society is at present nearly filled, but with a small sum additions may be made sufficient to accommodate two hundred children. We have the consent of the landlord to make any alterations we may see fit, and also the privilege of an extension of the lease, if desirable.

The ladies have secured the services of Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, who proposes visiting our army at Washington, in the interest of the Society.

Calling upon all New-York City regiments, and urging them to allot a small sum for the helpless orphans, the ladies trust their action in the premises will meet the entire approbation of the Advisory Committee. They feel that, under the circumstances of a great stagnation in business during the past year, and the difficulty of making collections of money in aid of the Society, they have accomplished much, and hope to be enabled to do greater good in the future. Regular monthly meetings have been held by the ladies in furtherance of our great object.

Regular religious services are held at the Home every Sunday afternoon. Two children, whose father was killed in battle, have been baptized by their mother's request.

By order of the Board,

Mrs. OLIVE M. DEVOES, Secretary.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing-Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Fox—Andrews.—In New-Boston, N. H., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. P. Fox to Miss Mary Andrews.

DIED.

Butterfield.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, of consumption, Wm. H. Butterfield, aged 37 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 313 West 21st-st., without further notice.

Raven.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, Henry Hutchings, son of Anton A. and Gertrude Oatman Raven, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Bamman.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 12, John Bamman, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the members of the societies to which he belonged, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 East 38th-st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Pike.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, Sarah A., wife of David B. Pike.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence, No. 49 9th-st.

Merritt.—On Monday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Maria Merritt, aged 72 years and 14 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Wakeman.—On Monday, Jan. 13, William Starr, son of David and Mary Wakeman, aged 7 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Forbes.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 12, at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., Miss Ann Forbes, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from Grace Church, Hicks-st., corner of Grace-court, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Bayley.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, suddenly, Mary, wife of John C. Bayley, and daughter of Sergeant Crocker, aged 24 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 294 Myrtle-av., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Beach.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Jan. 13, on his 8th birthday, James Marble Beach, son of Oren M. and Jennett Beach.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 4 Lafayette-place, South 4th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Murdock.—At No. 5 Irving-place, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 12, Francis, third son of William Murdock, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

The funeral will take place from the above number, this day, (Tuesday,) the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Glasgow and Ayr papers please copy.

Rogers.—In Rye, on Saturday, Jan. 11, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Rogers, of Greenwich, Conn.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwich for burial.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 19.—Jan. 13, 1862.
50, 55, 42, 47, 19, 5, 65, 11, 16, 44, 7, 35, 74.

Kentucky, Class 20—Jan. 13, 1862.
45, 74, 22, 46, 69, 33, 24, 41, 47, 53, 32, 34.

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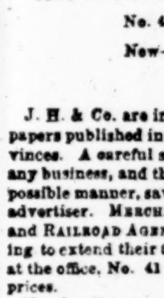

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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, 1862.—At the annual meeting of the Association, held at Headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on the evening of the 13th inst., the following ticket was unanimously elected:
For President—ANDREW BLEAKLEY.
Vice-Presidents—John E. Ayres, Anthony Reisinger, James H. Corwin, G. H. Ottignon, Michael McDermott, Edward Hallock, William H. Sager, Chas. S. Thompson, Daniel R. Davis, David Hickenbothen, Eben'r Bailey, Ledyard Avery.
Delegates—Jacob Alexander, Daniel Mooney, William Pye, William Mayereau, G. H. Farley, Thomas B. Tinsley, Benj. D. Bacon, John Forshay, Charles Denman, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Warlow, George Creighton.
Secretaries—William Patterson, Charles H. Yeoman.
Treasurer—Abraham T. Riker.
Inspectors—Wm. Peel, A. J. Conroy, Wm. McKay.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING BACK NUMBERS of the *Times*: 1859, June 1, July 31, Dec 31; 1860, Jan. 3, March 27, Sept. 3 and 7, Oct. 31. Address, stating price of any or all, JAMES, Box No. 120 Times Office.

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Our War and Our Want—By Charles Godfrey Leland.
Brown's Lecture Tour—By a Lecturer.
The Watchword.
Tints and Tones of Paris—By Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq.
The True Basis.
Self-Reliance—By Geo. S. Burleigh.
The Huguenot Families in America—By Hon. G. P. Disosway.
The Black Flag.
The Actress-Wife—An interesting Story.
The Black Witch—A Story of Early Times in New-England. By J. Warren Newcomb, Jr., Editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*.
Resurgamus—By Henry P. Leland.
Among the Pines—A Graphic Picture of Southern Life. By the Author of "The Cotton States."
Freedom's Stars.
James Russell Lowell—An impartial Critique. By the Author of the brilliant Essay on Ralph Waldo Emerson, in our last number.
On the Plains—By Hon. Horace Greeley.
Seven Devils—An Arabian Night's Story. By Rev. F. W. Shelton.
The Heir of Roseton—By "A Distinguished Author," who essayed to write a modern novel, and stopped short in the middle of it.
Our Danger and Its Cause—By Hon. George S. Boutwell, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
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AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 67 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn.

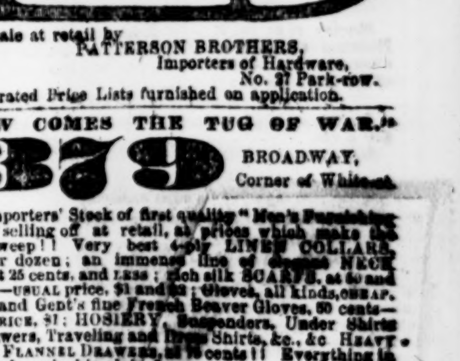
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to
Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec. 26, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.
The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.
M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD VEST CHAINS.
Some as low as $8 each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH SKATES FOR LADIES.
AMERICAN SKATES FOR LADIES.
CHEAP GERMAN SKATES FOR LADIES.



For sale at retail by
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."
AT 379 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.
An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep!! Very best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 20 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and less; rich silk SCARFS, at 60 and 90 cents—usual price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, cheap. Ladies' and Gent's fine French Beaver Gloves, 50 cents—usual price, $1; HOSIERY, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, at 75 cents!! Everything in sight, and marked in plain figures.
Call and see the prices—soon.

"CONTRABANDS."—COOPER INSTITUTE.—There will be a meeting in Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. L. C. Lockwood, missionary to the fugitives at Fortress Monroe, and by William Davis, one of the ex-slaves, who will give statements as to the past and present condition of his people.
Mr. Horace Waters and his juvenile vocalists have kindly volunteered to sing "Let my People Go," the air and words being the same as sung by the slaves in Virginia. Seats free.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price [illegible] cents per box. Apply at No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 37, 27, 29, 32, 33, on demurrer calendar; 2, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1823, 1839, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1853, 1855, 1861, 1783, 1863, 1868, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1873½, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1887. *Part II.*—Nos. 1380, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768, 1772, 1266, 1316, 1692, 1776, 1778, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 863, 2937, 2939, 2947, 2049, 2065, 2967, 2643, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 2774, 3200, 3052, 422, 1788, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3240, 3242, 3244. *Part III.*—Nos. 2927, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2969, 2971, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2985, 2989, 2993, 2995, 2997. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3210, 3084, 3246, 3248, 3250, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3260, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3270, 3272.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 600, 533, 695, 572. *Part II.*—Nos. 434+403, 1417, 697, 701, 706, 721, 722, 724, 726, 727, 728, 207, 609, 596.

Act Protecting Stamped Soda Water Bottles Declared Unconstitutional.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Mullins vs. *The People, &c.*—This was an appeal from a conviction by a Justice of one of the District Courts, on the ground that Mullins had violated the provisions of the act of the Legislature of March 24, 1860, relative to the sale and manufacture of bottles.

Mullins was arrested on a charge of secreting a stamped bottle belonging to Henry Knebel, No. 458 Fourth-street, with his (Knebel's) name and place of business stamped thereon.

The magistrate held that the bottle in question had been secreted without consent of the owner, and fined Mullins 50 cents, in default of payment of which Mullins was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for fifteen days, as provided for by the act of 1860.

The act of 1860, under which this conviction was held, provides in the first section that every dealer in mineral waters may stamp his bottles, and file a description thereof. Section two prohibits any other person from filling such bottles with mineral waters, or selling or purchasing the same without consent of the owner. Section three authorizes the issue of a search warrant upon the oath of the owner or his agent that he has reason to believe that some of his bottles are secreted, and for every bottle so found the accused is liable to a fine of fifty cents for the first offence, and $5 for each subsequent offence.

Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, for the Court, in his opinion, condemns the act of 1860 as simply preposterous, giving the manufacturer power to sell, but parties who buy no right to use, and remarks:

"If the act is to be enforced in all its parts and to its fullest extent, then any and every person who buys soda water or other minerals in stamped bottles should instantly, as the corks are drawn, or popped, and emptied, smash the bottle, for by his keeping the empty bottles, or filling them again for his own use, or disposing of them to street buyers of old bottles, he may subject himself or some other innocent person to the penalty of the act."

The Judge says that the law was apparently made to suit the mineral water dealers, without the slightest regard to the rights of others, on the principle of common law; that the law is unconstitutional, and for that reason all the proceedings in the case of Mullins, before the Justice, are null and void, and the conviction must be reversed.

An Humble Follower of Mars.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarty.

Sheehan vs. *Clark.*—This action was brought to recover compensation for the services of the plaintiff. It appeared on the trial that both parties were in the battle of Bull Run—the plaintiff as a private, and the defendant as a captain. Shortly before the battle the captain ordered the private to put aside his musket and act as his servant, and in accordance with this direction the plaintiff attended the defendant with rations and other creature comforts, and shared with him in the incidents and fatigues of the day. Shortly after this the parties returned to New-York, where the defendant employed the plaintiff as bar-tender in one of his establishments. The plaintiff claimed compensation for his service as servant to the defendant while at the seat of war, and salary at the rate of $10 a week as bar-tender, alleging that the defendant had agreed to pay this sum. The Captain, on his part, testified that there was an agreement to pay $4 a week as bar-tender, for which sum he did not dispute his liability, but he claimed that for the employment of the plaintiff during his military career, the service being in accordance with military usage, and rendered in lieu of service in the field, the private's pay from the United States was in judgment of law a compensation for the labor of brushing clothes, blacking boots and carrying brandy and provisions.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $40.

J. R. Dickinson, for plaintiff; Thos. H. Hurley, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of Peter Folck, for grand larceny, was continued from Saturday, and occupied the entire session. The jury could not agree upon a verdict and the prisoner was remanded for a second trial.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Barnard.

Moore et al. vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on the verdict. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Bank of Middleton vs. *Huntington et al.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Barnard and Clerke, JJ.

McGiffert vs. *McGiffert.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Shaw vs. *Smith.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Parsons vs. *Sherman.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Weatherbee vs. *Woodhull.*—Surrogate's decree in part reversed, and in part affirmed. See opinion by Barnard, J.

In re. application of the Mayor to open Seventy-sixth-street.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Mullins, plaintiff, in error, vs. *The People, &c., defendants, in error.*—Conviction reversed. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Sinclair vs. *Tallmadge.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Allen, J.

Tauber vs. *Mench et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Stevenson vs. *Baxton.*—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

In re. Seventy-fourth-street.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Skinner et al. vs. *Ottinger and Goldstein.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Sutherland J.

Hall vs. *Hull.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, to be paid out of fund.

The People, &c., ex rel. Hanrahan, vs. *The Board of Police; The same, ex rel. Peck,* vs. *The same; The same, ex rel. McGuire,* vs. *The same; The same, ex rel. Murphy,* vs. *The same.*—The orders appealed from reversed, and writs of peremptory *mandamus* to issue. Opinions by Mullin, J.

Murphy and Densmore vs. *Winchester.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Mullin, J.

Chatterton vs. *The People, &c.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Barker vs. *White et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

The People, &c. ex rel. Green vs. *Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.*—Order of the Special Term reversed, and writ of *mandamus* denied with costs. Opinions by Clerke and Mullin, JJ.

Boyer vs. *Cleu.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Hazleton vs. *Clark.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Train vs. *Conkling.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinions by Sutherland and Mullen, JJ.

Pitt vs. *Davison.*—Order of commitment set aside, and the defendant, E. Davison, discharged from imprisonment. Opinion by Clerke, J., Barnard, J., dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Leonard.

Newton et al vs. *Wells & Emanuel.*—Motion denied. Nothing appears at present to authorize an order directing the defendants to pay any sum on account of the plaintiffs' judgment.

Before Justice Barnard

Pardee et al vs. *Abbott et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gibkey &c. vs. *Marchan.*—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Rays vs. *Willett, (Sheriff.)*—Retaxation of costs ordered.

Lerry vs. *John Kelly, (Sheriff.)*—Seven dollars and a-half allowed for taking care of the property replevined subsequent to Aug. 20, 1861. Motion that defendant pay this sum out of the proceeds of the property in his hands, denied.

David Smith vs. *Bryant et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer in ten days.

Elston vs. *Potter.*—Order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event, on his stipulating not to bring any action for false imprisonment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Nasser vs. *Corwin and Webb.*—Case settled.

Fowler vs. *Fowler.*—Issues settled, and allowed as proposed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 14 bbls. Ashes, 11,180 bbls. Flour, 106 bbls. and 464 bags Corn Meal, 11,203 bushels Wheat, 213 bushels Corn, 1,719 bushels Rye, 420 bushels Barley, 2,664 bushels Oats, 1,003 bushels Malt, 5,866 pkgs. Provisions, 826 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 45 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day, including Middling Uplands, which are quoted down to 33½c.@34c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales, 100 bags Maracaibo, and a small lot of Laguayra, at 23c.; also, 420 bags Rio, part at 18½c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The export inquiry is more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of shipping brands are quoted a shade firmer. The trade demand is moderate, and medium and high grades are essentially unchanged in value. The reported sales, since our last, have been 15,600 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 65; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 65
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in request at rising rates; sales 1,375 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 60; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,450 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day, as export buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices; sales 57,500 bush., including White Western at $1 45; Amber do., $1 45; Red Western (Winter,) $1 40@$1 43; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring, at $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 29@$1 30, ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 31,000 bushels at 65c.@66½c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℘ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels. Barley is inactive. Sales of small lots were made, including Canada, on private terms; State at 78c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate supply and good request, at 85c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are firm, including new, at 17c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, owing, in part, to the high claims of holders.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were made at auction, and comprised 140 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28½c.@40½c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.; and 144 bbls. do. do., at 29c., cash, ℘ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been good for Crude Whale, chiefly at 50c., and moderate for other kinds, at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately sought after, to-day, at steady prices. Sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., at $11 75@$12 37½ for Mess; $12 50@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3¾c.@4½c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 1,530 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in request and is firm; sales since our last, 320 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Butter is in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive, at 5½c.@7½c ℘ ℔.

RICE—Continues quiet at former rates; Carolina at $7 00@$7 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms; and 150 bags Pepper at 19½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 625 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8½c.; Porto Rico at 8½c.@8¾c.; and New-Orleans at 8c.; a small lot of Pernambuco at 8c.; and 155 boxes Havana at 8c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 ℔s. at 9½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@24½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s. Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℘ bbl; Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel; and Lard at ¾c. ℘ ℔. For Rotterdam—Rye at 12½d. ℘ bushel. For Bremen—Lard at 40s. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ...... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BETWEEN the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING COUPON Bonds of the United States Loan of 1861, of $1,000 each, viz.:

Nos. 6,976 to 6,980	No. 2,337
Nos. 6,809 to 6,813	Nos. 7,969 to 7,973
Nos. 1,293 1,332	Nos. 1,616 to 1,625
No. 1,383	Nos. 8,237 to 8,241
Nos. 3,504 to 3,512	Nos. 692 to 696
Nos. 3,596 4,455	Nos. 4,845 to 4,849
Nos. 4,475 2,336	Nos. 5,132 to 5,136

All persons are warned against buying or negotiating the same. For further information, inquire of R. L. LORD, No. 38 Exchange-place, or KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, on Saturday; answers to the name of "Tiney"; had on a white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SATURDAY, about noon, in or near East Broadway, the owner's name and a date engraved inside the case. A suitable reward will be given upon its delivery at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, SUNDAY, 12TH INST., A Florentine Mosaic Pin, large size. Address T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 118 East 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 TO $6,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS invented an important article which has been advertised for by Government for army and navy use, and which is also almost indispensably necessary in every private family. A gentleman who can furnish a sufficient amount of cash to put it in market, can secure an interest in the same. This is really an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment if promptly attended to. Address, with real name and references, O. O. OLMSTEAD, New-York Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH a moderate capital, wishes to engage in some good paying cash business, auction and commission, or banking business preferred. Address, with real name and business, CASH, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, which will be confidential.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS in
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS,
TOWELING, AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
BRILLIANTES, PLAIN and CHECKED MUSLINS, TABLE and PIANO CLOTHS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER (FOR THIRTY DAYS)
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FLOUNCED ROBES, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE for PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, and EVENING.
Also, a choice assortment of
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, &c., &c.,
Being the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATION.

CLOAKS,
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Church sts.

$8 Cloaks for $5.
$10 Cloaks for $6.
$12 Cloaks for $8.
$15 Cloaks for $9.
$18 Cloaks for $12.
$20 Cloaks for $13.

A better opportunity to buy a CLOAK CHEAP was never offered.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer the balance of their stock of
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
At exceedingly attractive prices.

AT DAILEY'S.

During the present and coming week, we shall make large additions to our stock of French China

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

Also, Vases, Bisque Figures, Bronze and Marble Clocks, and other fancy articles for the adornment

OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

We continue to offer unequaled bargains in the following articles, to wit:

Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	$1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 50

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
largest size, handsomely engraved.
$5. $5. $5. $5. $5. $5. $5.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$15 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 Cut Bottles	4 50

SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS,
New styles, beautifully chased.
$10 $10 $10 $10 $10

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 66
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50
Cut-glass Decanters, pints, the pair	2 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

IRON-STONE CHINA.

Maddock's double thick, and decidedly the best goods in the market.

Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95c.
Iron Stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	88c.
Iron Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95c.

DINNER SETS,

Large assortment	$18

LIKEWISE

An immense choice in Gas Fixtures, embracing everything in the way of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.
No. 631 Broadway.

500 GENTS' FANCY FLANNEL SKATING AND TRAVELING SHIRTS,
at $1 50 each; value $2 50.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. — HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed from an up-town dwelling, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, oiled black walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, oiled black walnut buffets, with marble tops; black walnut and oak extension dining-tables, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloths, gilt frame pier-mirrors, mantel do., dining-room chairs, cheffoniers in black walnut and oak, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, elegant gas chandeliers, bronze and ormolu do., mahogany office tables, mahogany writing-desk, black walnut easy chairs covered in figured crimson reps, lace window curtains, brocatelle do., gilt cornices, oval mirrors, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthen ware, with kitchen furniture, etc. Also, two rosewood and two mahogany pianos in good order, by makers of high repute.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862, on the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, printing presses, steam-engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, hoisting-machines, stands and cases, iron pipe, lead pipe, gas fixtures, iron tank, platform scale, steam pump, imposing stones, stoves, office furniture, &c., &c., the whole comprising the entire effects of the late *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper. By order of the Mortgagees. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Immediately after the above sale, one engine and boiler, at No. 162 Pearl-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a large and fine assortment of iron furniture, comprising the entire stock of a large manufacturing establishment retiring from business. The stock consists of bedsteads, washstands, lounges, hat racks, cribs, towel racks, settees, stools, spittoons, flower stands, mangers, hay racks, &c., &c. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly called to this sale, as all the goods are fresh, latest patterns, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,

520 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

Also, 1 large office safe, office desk, copying press and stand, &c., &c.

JOHN KELLY, late Sheriff.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising in part of men's, boys' and youths' grain boots, and women's, misses' and children's coppernail boots and Balmorals. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, including about 200 cases men's grain cavalry and waterproof boots. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.

RICHARD CALROW, JR., Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, kitchen ware, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 31st-st., near 3d-av.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

LEWIS B. WOODRUFF
AND
CHARLES H. WOODRUFF,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOODS.—$10,000 and $2,500 of drygoods, $7,000 hardware, $2,000 boots and shoes. Also, two houses—only $500 each required down. Apply to, or address P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; a competent and experienced young man, with unexceptionable references. Salary not over $500.

Also, a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, as assistant cashier. Salary not over $150 the first year.

Also, two bright, intelligent boys, 16 or 18 years old.

Applicants for the above situations will address W. H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, in their own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE, AND take care of horses and carriage, and make himself useful about a farm, near the City. Address, Mr. JOHNSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN 15 TO 18 years of age, who resides with his parents in New-York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 1,816 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, IN a private family; one willing to assist with the washing and ironing; must come highly recommended from her last employer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 147 West 34th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman wanted, to cook, wash and iron; with good City references. Call at No. 68 Irving-place, after 10 o'clock.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A young Protestant girl, to take care of children, and to do light chamberwork and sew; wages, $3. Apply at No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a Protestant nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Address HOME, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress, and to assist in the nursery. One who has good City references may apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 48 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, residing a few miles from the City, a middle-aged woman of experience, well recommended, capable of doing the general housework, assisting in the sewing, and taking care of an infant, from birth, if possible; to such a one a good home offered. Address A. D. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO. are desirous of engaging salesmen for the States of New-York and Ohio. None but those who have an influential acquaintance with the trade in the county seats and large towns, and who can bring unquestioned testimonials as to capabilities, &c., need apply. Canal-street, corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS CLERK.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have room for a smart, active young man, in their white goods department. He must thoroughly understand the business. Apply between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A CROCKERY AND glassware store; 3 porters; 2 conductors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

CURE FOR IMPEDIMENT IN SPEECH.—MRS. WM. SMITH begs leave to state that in connection with the Boarding and Day School at No. 358 Bridge-st., City of Brooklyn, she has established a department for the cure of stammering, lisping, inarticulateness and other impediments of speech. Having made these defects in the vocal organs a matter of patient study, she feels confident, from her past success, that she will be able to effect good results in her department.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the Institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

AT $2.50—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOK-keeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. S. W. King writes: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires a situation as a teacher of said languages, either in a private family or in a young ladie's boarding-school in this City. A note addressed to A. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office stating the terms of employment, and where an interview can be had, will be attended to. Best City references given.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUATION to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New-England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN AN ACADEMY in this State, an experienced teacher; must be a college graduate, thorough in classics and mathematics; Presbyterian preferred; salary $400, and board. Address for three days ACADEMY, No. 269 South-st., N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF UNQUESTIONED respectability, is willing to teach the usual English branches in exchange for her board; a German or French family preferred; references given and required. Address Miss S. R. W., Box No. 3,272 Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN to teach English in all branches. Apply for one day at Spencer-place, near Fulton-av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; City reference given. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near the Park, for two days, second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do any kind of up-stairs work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and to make herself useful; City reference given. Call for two days at 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, desserts of all kinds; also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; has lived in this City for the last sixteen years, and lived with the most respectable families; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 369 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor. Can be seen during the week. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all the duties of the kitchen perfectly, such as meats, soups, desserts of every kind, baking, pastry, wild fowls, and all things in general that are ordered; has little connections here; wishes for a home. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, and could assist in washing and ironing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; understands all parts of cooking and is an excellent baker; has lived in the best of families; would like a place in a private family; would have no objections to a private boarding-house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 143 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A REspectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies; best of bread and pastry, and good cake baker; good City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small private family; is competent for her business. Very best City references. Call at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Protestant woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 Concord-st., in basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is perfectly competent and can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations, one as cook, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 Madison-av., New-York.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted for a first-class domestic, who is a good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced in all kinds of kitchen work, neat, economical, and a thorough servant in every respect. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (three doors from Fulton-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable person, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent person, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country, by a well recommended girl, in the above capacity; is a first-class cook and baker, also a good laundress; willing to please her employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged, respectable woman, wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for three days. Best references. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American widow lady, 30 years of age, a situation as housekeeper, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen or addressed, for three days, at No. 95 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn. Good references given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS would like the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, or would take it by the month; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, tidy woman, who is a regular nurse to a baby or an invalid lady or gentleman; has much experience in sickness, or the entire charge of the nursery; will go by the month or week; gives the best of City reference as to character and competency; wages $3 a week or $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by an English Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in the care and management of infants or young children; can give undoubted City reference from her employer, where she has lived several years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of a young infant. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 15 5th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and take care of children; can be recommended by excellent families in this City and in Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in rear room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS DRY NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has no other incumbrance; best of reference given. Address C. W., No. 542 Myrtle-av., up two pair stairs, three doors from Ryerson East Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITATION WANTED by a respectable young German girl as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork and take care of children; best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 335 Spring-st., corner of Washington; to be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a genteel private family as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 447 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to go as seamstress. Call at No. 192 Mulberry-street, near Broome.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as competent waitress; has best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 170 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as waitress and to do fine ironing. Can speak English and German. The advertiser has four years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Bell No. 3.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, GOING TO CALIFORNIA, wishes to take care of a lady and child, or more if necessary, for her passage; is fully competent, having the first doctors' recommendations in the City. Apply, or address M. M., No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY.—A PROTESTANT woman, having the best of City reference, wishes to get employment by the day; is a good washer and ironer, and the best of house-cleaners. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a French girl, as child's nurse or chambermaid; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 132 5th-av., before 11 A. M, or after 5 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, thoroughly experienced in double-entry, cashier's duties, &c., wishes employment—temporary or permanent. Has had experience in the hardware, commission and coal business. Satisfactory City references given. Address, for five days, M. A., Box No. 18 *Times* Office.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and of genteel address; understands his business; is not afraid of work; has had long practice both in this country and Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer's interest; City or country; the best of City and country references from former employers to the strictest investigation. Address D. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address E. P., No. 144 East 24th-st., or Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; understands well the cure of horses; is a careful driver; is sober and industrious; understands waiting; is willing to make himself otherwise useful; reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as coachman; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. J., at Campbell's saddlery, 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND wants a situation as coachman, by a single man, who can furnish the best of City reference, and has no objection to city or country, or travel with an officer. Address J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman; understands gardening; has no objections to going to the country; good reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 560 3d-av., for three days, or address to the same.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A middle-aged man, English; understands his business in every way; can milk; is civil, willing and obliging; wages no object as a home. Address JOHN PITTS, Hudson City, N. J., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man without incumbrances, who has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower, and thoroughly understands the raising of pine-apples; also, is a good landscape gardener, and is competent to take charge of any first-class place; the very best of references given. Address G. L. G., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, who understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, etc.; the best of City references. Address W. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or personally, at Thorburn's No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEMENT is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTED a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, wishes to procure a situation in a retail grocery house as salesman; has a good knowledge of the business. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 126 East 46th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 years of age, wishes to obtain a situation as a waiter in a small family, or to travel with a gentleman to any part of the world. Salary moderate. Apply, for two days, to JOHN K. BYRNE, No. 208 Avenue A, corner of 13th-st.

IN A RETAIL GROCERY.—A YOUNG MAN, an American, wishes to procure a situation in some retail grocery; has a good knowledge of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 126 East 46th-st.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF good business qualifications and habits desires a respectable indoor position, at a moderate salary. Can loan his employer $1,000 or $2,000. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first-class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third floor, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGTON-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and four children (girls, aged 6, 8, 10 and infant) and nurse, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed, with privilege of laundry; accommodations, two full-sized rooms communicating; the best of reference given, and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, accommodations, location, &c., &c., none others will be noticed, J. W. L., Box No. 3,725 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

A FURNISHED LODGING ROOM WANTED, in a small private family, (a widow lady preferred,) by a gentleman from the country, for a few nights each week. State terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars. Address J. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

THREE GENTLEMEN, OR ONE LARGE family, can have a quiet home, a liberal private table, and four or six elegant rooms, in a large first-class private house on Murray Hill, near Madison-av. Address Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
G. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
S. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
H. B. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,
Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,
Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

ANNUAL REPORT—OFFICE OF THE NEVADA WATER COMPANY—No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is .... $500,000.

This stock has not nor has any part thereof been paid in in money, but on the organization of the Company the Trustees made a purchase of the real and personal property of The Philadelphia and Nevada Canal and Water Company, which was valued at the said sum of $500,000, and the stock of The Nevada Water Company was issued to the amount thereof in payment therefor.

The amount of the existing debts of the Company (Jan. 1, 1862,) is $3,291 15.

NEWTON DEUEL, President.
H. WOOD, }
J. J. VAN BUREN, } Trustees.
A. Z. HUGGINS. }

A. Z. HUGGINS being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above Report, and that the facts stated in said Report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. A. Z. HUGGINS.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1862.
GEORGE A. GREENSWARD, Notary Public.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., }
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.—PARTIES holding certificates for clothing, blankets, and other supplies delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of November and December, and wishing to realize the cash for same, at a small discount, can do so by addressing WAR CERTIFICATES, New-York Post-office.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

The DAMASCUS was detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, which interfered with her receiving freight.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date. A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE.
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—Company's Office No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 9, second floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the First Class Preferred, and a Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the Second Class Preferred Stocks of this Company, payable at the Company's Office in this City, on and after the 22d of January, 1862. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., }
8th January, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW- }
JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13. 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ⅜ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—A FARM-HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, stables, &c., pleasantly situated at Stratford, Conn. Apply at No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"SONS OF CONNECTICUT."

The Annual Meeting of the Sons of Connecticut in New-York will be held at the Fifth-av. Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Election will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

Citizens of Connecticut and their descendants are invited to attend. R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; RUSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 25 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CARD.

It has been ever a welcome and honored custom of every theatre in the old world, to introduce at this period of the year, some fairy or romantic spectacle, emblematic of the season. Of the many pieces founded on legendary story to which Christmas times have given birth, that of

THE NAIAD QUEEN,

has been universally admitted to be the most attractive. As a spectacle it is as complete as if it had been devised by Queen Mab herself, while there is a human interest running through every scene, and bearing on its current the fantastic shapes of a fairy world. It thus carries an attraction for all, while furnishing, especially to the eyes of the little lovers of fairy lore, a feast of unequaled splendor.

To render the evening's enjoyment as perfect as possible, the spectacle will always be preceded by a standard comedy or drama, in which, as well as in the Naiad Queen,

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

Acknowledged to be the greatest low comedian we now have, will sustain one of his great comic personations. For the present, and until further notice, in consequence of the expressions of enthusiastic delight which have hailed its production and accompanied its performance, Bourcicault's beautiful play of

DOT,

Founded on Charles Dickens' exquisite story of the "Cricket on the Hearth," will be repeated, thus presenting on the same night both,

A STANDARD DRAMA
AND
GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE.

Doors open at 6½; drama commences at 7. Fairy Spectacle at 9. Performance concludes at 11.

This evening will be presented the grand scenic spectacle of

THE NAIAD QUEEN.

which has been for some months in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery of unequaled splendor by Charles Getz; new mechanical contrivances and wonderful transformations by R. Randall and George Wilson; new music by Mollenhauer, and fascinating dances by ROSA WOOD and

A FULL BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE

will sustain his great comic personation of

SCHAPPS.

Naiad Queen	Miss Clifton.	Sir Rupert	Mr. B. Hill,
Midget	Mrs. Walcot.	The Baron	Mr. Davidge.
Fluvia	Miss Brown.	Amphibio	Mr. Davenport.
Iden	Miss Wilkes.	Sparkle	Miss Rose Hill.

It will be preceded by Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' story of "The Cricket of the Hearth," entitled

DOT,

with its unequaled cast.

Mr. J. S. Clarke .... as .... Tilly Slowboy.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—OPERA.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

J. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music of New-York and Brooklyn, whereby he will be enabled to give in each City, next week,

TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.

They will take place as follows:

In New-York.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and FRIDAY, Jan. 15 and 17

On the first night will be produced, in the New-York Academy, Verdi's justly famous opera,

LA TRAVIATA.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

will appear for the first time in the important part of

VIOLETTA,
BRIGNOLI, ALFREDO, MANCUSI, GERMONT.
IN BROOKLYN ACADEMY

The opera nights will be

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday) Jan. 14, and THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Rossini's masterpiece,

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,

will be produced with the following unequaled distribution:

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY in her admirable rôle of .... Rosina.

Brignoli, Almaviva; Mancusi, Figaro; Susini, Bartolo; Barili, Basilio; Bertha, Mme. Marra. Conductor, Anchutz

And on THURSDAY will be performed, for the first time in Brooklyn, Verdi's renowned opera,

LA TRAVIATA,

with the same cast as in New-York.

The Box Offices for securing seats will be opened TO-DAY at the Academies, Breusing's Music-store, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

WALLACK'S.
DIFFERENT STANDARD COMEDY
Each Evening.
TUESDAY

Will be acted Mr. Brougham's five act comedy of

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

With the following splendid cast:

Dr. Savage	Mr. Lester Wallack
Uncle Timothy	Mr. Blake
Herbert Waverly	Mr. Norton
Pinchbeck	Mr. Floyd
Richard	Mr. Parsloe
Thomas	Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Herbert Waverly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Dr. Savage	Miss Mary Gannon
The Widow Crabstick	Mrs. Vernon
Perkins	Miss Crocker
Mary Anne	Miss Carman

WEDNESDAY,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
FRIDAY,
ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Several other
POPULAR COMEDIES
Are in a rapid state of preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE BEST DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1862,
THE KING OF THE COMMONS,

with a cast of characters wholly unequaled.

James V, (King of Scotland,) ..... Mr. James W. Wallack.

The rendition of which character has won for him the "golden opinions" of the

PRESS AND PUBLIC OF BOTH HEMISPHERES.

George Weir, alias Buckie, the Outlaw	Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Malcolm Young	Mr. William Wheatley.
Laird Small	Mr. Mark Smith
Madeline Weir	Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.

In preparation,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

Admission, (to all parts of the house,)	50 cents.
Secured Parquette Stalls	75 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST,

Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.

WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—AT Fort Washington, with fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. Rent, $1,500 a year to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CROWDED HOUSES! DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!

Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the celebrated drama, the

NAIAD QUEEN

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl, and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH

Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also

THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,

From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent; and

EATS A HALF BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,

With its myriads of Living Fish; EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, TWELVE LIVING SEA HORSES, GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY,
RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

With the following powerful cast:

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee ..... Mr. John T. Raymond, (For the first time in New-York.)

Lord Dundreary	Mr. Levick.
Binney	Mr. Peters.
Coyle	Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott	J. H. Stoddart.
Sir Edward Trenchard	Mr. Marlowe.
Fred. Vernon	H. F. Daly.
Capt.-de-Boots	Mr. Richardson.
John Whickem	Mr. Bilby.
Buddicombe	Mr. Dillon.
Rasper	Mr. Smith.
Florence Trenchard	Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Mary Meredith	Mrs. Chanfrau
Augusta	Miss Ione Burke.
Georgina	Mrs. Lotty Hough.
Mrs. Mountchessington	Mrs. Marlowe.
Sharpe	Mrs. Dillon.
Skillet	Miss Everett.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.

OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,

in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cetns.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
"THE BLIND PREACHER,"
Will deliver a Lecture on
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
at IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
At 8 o'clock. Door open at 7.

Tickets, 25 cts., to be had at the principal Hotels, book and Music Stores and at the door.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
THE PIONEER OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT,
Will deliver a Lecture upon
"THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Doors open at 7—lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; and Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A part of the house (entrance on 3d-av.), reserved for those who purchase tickets before 5 P. M. on the day of the lecture.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, &c.—A GOOD, NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO for $160, one for $125, one for $130, one for $100, &c.; a French organ, a double-reed melodeon, watches, diamonds, jewelry, cutlery, books, guns, pistols, paintings, a small steam-engine, &c., &c., for sale cheap. Cash advances on personal property of all kinds.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE OR COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT of easy access to New-York; must have garden attached, and be at low rent; parties having such will state location and distance from railroad or steamboat dépôt; rent for one year or a term of years, &c. Address P., Box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DEsiring to keep house, would like two or three unfurnished rooms in some pleasant, quiet and agreeable house; west of Broadway preferred, and not above 14th-st. Terms must not exceed $8 per month. Address HENRY SCOTT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

SALOON, OR STORE AND APARTMENTS TO LET, No. 77 GREENWICH-AVENUE.—The saloon can be altered to a dwelling. Good rooms up stairs. Water and gas throughout. Rent moderate.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 42 6th-st., next to the corner of 2d-av. Inquire at No. 48 2d-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND, NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FINANCIAL PROPOSITIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Kansas Contested Election Case.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, on Frauds on the Government.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 13.

Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, protesting against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the employment of homœopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill on the subject of the French Spoliation claims, with a recommendation that it be postponed until the next session.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the House bill making an appropriation of $150,000 for completing the defences of Washington.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Opp.,) wanted to know what further defences were necessary. He thought Washington was about as safe as any place could be.

Mr. Wilson said that most of the expense had already been incurred, and that the money had already been spent.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) was opposed to the passage of the bill. He was willing to pay for work already done, but would not go for any further expense. In his opinion, the best defences for Washington was the destruction of the enemies who threaten it.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to add as a proviso, "That all arrearages for work be first paid." Agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if any part of the amount was intended to commence work next Spring?

Mr. Wilson thought not. It was principally to pay for work already done.

Mr. Fessenden was unwilling to make any appropriation to commence any works next Spring. He hoped that by that time we should not need any forts.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered as an amendment that no part of the sum be expended on any works hereafter to be commenced.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep., from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, that the facts were not sufficient, and that the resolution do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, the subject was postponed and made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance consider the expediency of providing by direct taxation on all kinds of property for a revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, and issuing bonds for that amount; also for the issuing of bonds to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, and to establish a fiscal agency in New-York, etc. Laid over.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the necessity of increasing the fees of the United States Marshal of California.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas. Referred.

Mr. King introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury Notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars at seven per cent. interest, and providing for a direct tax of ten millions for the payment of the interest. Referred.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped not. He thought that England ought to be satisfied with what we have already done, at least for the present.

The motion to take up the bill was disagreed to.

Mr. Hale called up the resolution to alter the rules of the Senate, so as to prevent the making of special orders.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. King offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the payment made for freights to railroads in Maryland and Virginia, for transportation in connection with the army.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to answer the resolution passed at the last session, requesting him to furnish a list of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, and the prices paid, &c.

Mr. Wilson thought there was not sufficient force in the War Department to answer all the resolutions sent to the Department. He (Wilson) thought it was better to attend to the pressing duties of the country first.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill providing for the appointing of Sutlers and defining their duties, &c., was taken up.

The question was on Mr. Carlile's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to abolish the office of Sutler and provide a tobacco ration.

After further discussion the bill was postponed, on the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, that he would bring in another bill in regard to the subject which he thought would be satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to increase the clerical force in the Department of the Secretary of War was taken up.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so that all of the proposed clerks be of the first class. Agreed to.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Kansas contested seat case was taken up.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved that the contestant, Mr. Stanton, be allowed to be heard before the Senate on the question.

Motion agreed to by yeas 32, nays 4.

Nays—Messrs. Dixon, Hale, Sumner and Wilkinson.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called attention to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote.

The Nineteenth Rule was read, as follows:

"No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person within the doors of the Senate to present any petition or make any address."

The motion to reconsider was refused.

Mr. Stanton, the contestant, appeared and took a seat.

Mr. Clark proceeded to speak at length in favor of the sitting member, claiming that he had not been appointed a Brigadier-General, that he had never accepted of such an office, and that he had never vacated his seat in the Senate, citing a number of cases in support of his argument. He contended that an appointment, irregular and against the Constitution, could not be ratified by Congress. He denied that Mr. Lane had ever acted as a Brigadier-General.

Mr. Stanton said that the proclamation to the people of Kansas was written by Mr. Lane, and sent to Col. Wier. Though it was not signed by Mr. Lane, it was signed by Mr. Wier, who supposed he had authority to do so from Mr. Lane.

Mr. Clark thought that showed no acceptance on the part of Mr. Lane, for he sent immediately afterward to Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War that he would not accept of the Brigadier-Generalship.

Mr. Sumner also spoke in favor of Mr. Lane's right to the seat. He said, first, when the commission was received from the President, that Lane was simply a Senator elect, and not actually a Senator; second, if Lane had been a Senator, it was still clear that the military duties he had undertaken did not operate as a resignation. The whole question was between an imaginary Senator and an impossible Brigadier.

The discussion was continued between TenEyck and Davis.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report on the memorial of Andrew J. Clements, praying that he be admitted to a seat, as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. The report was adopted.

Mr. Clements was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Government Contracts, reported resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House under what authority and by whom army supplies and other property, held for military purposes in Utah, were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value, and the amount realized from the sale; what notice, if any, was given of the sale, and if any supplies were destroyed, by whose direction, and that the Secretary furnish a copy of the order for that purpose.

Also, that the Secretary inform the House by whose authority 1,400 troops have been organized in Colorado; what disposition is to be made of them; what arms have been purchased by the Governor of that Territory; and whether it is the intention of the War Department to recognize and liquidate the debt thus incurred, including the purchase of arms, &c.

Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill repealing all laws, prohibiting the circulation of all notes as currency under the denomination of five dollars. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stevens caused to be read an extract from a letter of Capt. Dupont's, and Mr. Wickliffe sent up a letter from Gen. McClellan, both bearing testimony to the importance of the dydrographic part of the Coast Survey, and expressing the hope that this important and essential auxiliary to military operations will not be withdrawn by Congress.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts, in resuming his remarks commenced on Friday last, said: Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the Committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason, the charges upon the National Treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach near the bottom of the public chest. During the investigation, startling facts have come before the notice of this Committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, when they propose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, how, when and where? The very first contract entered into by this Government, after the troops had left their homes to come here, in April last, to defend the Capital, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market—not with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country—but was entered into by the Government here with a man well known in this and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiary—one of the class of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for books at a discount, and then charging the full amount. The contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which enabled their original contractor to sublet it in twenty-four hours after, to a man in New-York who did know the price of beef, so that he put into his pockets, without stirring from his chair, $32,000, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question put into their pockets $26,000 more, so that the contract under which these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of $58,000 was realized over the fair market price. It takes a longer time for a thousand head of cattle to reach this City from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them. I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army. Sir, poorly as the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. Three-quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three-quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes is now being manufactured. In that department of the Government contracts have been so plenty that government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clergymen of their parishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have graced the love-feasts which were got up to celebrate these political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatchet of political animosity was buried in the grave of political confidence, and the National credit crucified amongst malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, 1,000 strong, and the board of army officers there appointed for the purpose, have condemned 485 out of the 1,000 horses as utterly worthless. The man examined these horses, declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth $20. They were blind, spavined, ringboned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horseflesh is heir to. These 485 horses cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, $58,200, besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked what regiment these horses belonged to, and who furnished them?

Mr. Dawes—They belonged to Col. Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned. There are 83 regiments of cavalry to-day, 1,000 strong. It takes $250,000 dollars to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. Twenty millions of dollars have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira, and to Annapolis, and to this city, to spend the Winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse golgothas. An Ex-Governor from one State offered to an Ex-Judge of another State, five thousand dollars to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the Ex-Judge brought back the commission, the Ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a mastiff, while he inside counts up forty thousand dollars profit on the horses, and calculates twenty thousand more upon the accoutrements and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. In addition to the arms in the hands of the six hundred thousand soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts, made with private individuals—not made upon advertisement, not made with the knowledge of the public, but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more of the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister. There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety thousand muskets, at $28 apiece, when the same quality of muskets are manufactured at Springfield for $13 50 apiece; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at $21 apiece, those rifled muskets manufactured to-day in that armory for $13 50. Providence, before six months, will dispose of this war, or He will dispose of us. Not one of those muskets thus contracted for will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the providence of God, whether for good or for evil, will dispose of it. I ask my friends from the North and Northwest how they expect to benefit by an armory at Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy, when 1,092,000 muskets will, according to this contract, be thrown upon the country, and that after the war is over, and at such an enormous price, in addition to other outstanding contracts for the manufacture, sometime hence, of 272,000 Enfield rifles? Besides these, 75,543 sets of harness are to be delivered by and by, at the cost of $1,978,446. I have not time to enumerate all these contracts. When we appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for this purpose $20,000,000 of dollars, thirty seven millions and some thousands of dollars had been already pledged to contractors—not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I don't know which at this moment. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but $17,000,000 put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore opened this ball; and on the 21st of April, in the City of New-York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury. Two millions of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New-York, to dispense it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till he expended in this way $390,000 of the money, and then he got scared and quit. [Laughter.] There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands, wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries; and then this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wood. [Laughter.] It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met on the 2d day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, Sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavy—upon him who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve, the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public Treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an air-exhausted receiver is not less helpless to-day than is the Treasury of this Government, beneath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur, coming up behind him, and opening his fangs, gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valiantly, the life blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from Custom-houses, from land sales, from any source whatever, is beginning to pall in the market. Already have they began to sell at six per cent. discount at the tables of the money changers; at the very time, too, that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the Government of the country. Already the sutler—that curse of the camp—is following the paymaster, as the shark follows the ship, buying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them in Treasury notes. I have no desire to hasten the movements of the army, or to criticise the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth from this hall to the people of the country, that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those also who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in this mighty struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee on Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assurance, that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive and replenish the Treasury, are not made to fill further and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers. How, then, are we to contribute in this matter to revive public confidence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be anything in them that at the moment can be spared? Our pressing duty now is to protect and save the Treasury from further wholesale or other system of plundering. In conclusion, he argued against paying for printing the Treasury notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

Mr. Baker, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) reviewed the financial condition of the Treasury, and advocated the passage of a tax bill, a clean and straightforward one, to realize a hundred millions of dollars. Three-fourths of this can be collected from the loyal States, which they will cheerfully pay rather than submit to bankruptcy. The remainder can be collected in the disloyal States six months hence. In addition to this, Treasury Notes should be made a legal tender, bearing a small interest. He was in favor of Commissioners being sent to Europe to negotiate a loan. He would amend the excise bill so as to relieve commerce of some of its burdens. The restoration of the Government credit was of more importance than a battle on the Potomac. It was with pain and humiliation he admitted the fact, that the credit of the Government had sunk so low in payment of its just debts that it cannot purchase its immense supplies at market rates, and the Quartermaster at New-York is so besieged by public creditors that he has been obliged to post, "No funds." He wished to restrict the business of Congress for the present to military, naval and financial affairs, and hence he advocated the postponement of the bill before the House till the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. Dawes, in vindication of the Treasury Department, in contracting for the engraving and printing of the Treasury notes.

Mr. Dawes offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 for this service in addition to the former appropriation, provided no part of it be applied in payment or liquidation of any sum due on any existing contract for engraving and printing Treasury bonds or notes. This was agreed to—95 against 44.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Wickliffe, said he could see no necessity for the appropriation in this form with the proviso, as it looked to a new contract while the old was unsatisfied.

Mr. Dawes said the contractors were to receive $550,000, and having already received $200,000, they can wait.

Mr. Dawes moved a similar proviso to the next item, appropriating $100,000. Adopted.

The House, 34 against 106, rejected the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, suspending the appropriation of $178,000 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf, and $100,000 for the Western coast and $11,000 for Florida Keys and Reefs, while the present rebellion exists, excepting such part as the President may deem necessary and important for blockade and other naval or military purposes. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire whether the Marshal of the District, Mr. Lamon, has issued an order, which is now in force, to the keepers of the District Jail to admit no Senator, Representative or other person without special permit from him, unless accompanied by him (the Marshal,) and to inform this House, if within the proper sphere of their investigation, the reasons for this somewhat extraordinary and anomalous procedure.

Adjourned.

LATEST NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12.

The *Journal*, of this city, to-morrow will discredit the story about the recent meeting of Col. Garfield and Humphrey Marshall at Painesville, and the rout of the forces of the latter.

Ex-Minister Preston has been appointed Major-General of the forces of Kentucky by the rebel Legislative Council.

H. C. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms, Senators to the rebel Congress, have been admitted to seats.

Louisville, Monday, Jan. 13.

All is quiet down the road. A delegation of ladies from Gibson County, Indiana, presented a stand of colors, at the Louisville Hotel, to the Fifty-eighth Indiana, encamped on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A letter, dated Charleston, Dec. 27, received here from Col. A. Woodruff, regrets that the Government have not effected his exchange.

A letter from Cattlebury, 11th, to the *Democrat*, says that on the 7th there was a skirmish between a part of the Second Virginia Cavalry, Col. Bowles, (National,) and a portion of Marshall's forces, under Shaw, three miles west of Paintsville, on Jennie's Creek. The rebels lost six killed, fourteen wounded, and seven prisoners. The Nationals lost two killed and one wounded. Before Col. Bowles attacked him, Humphrey Marshall addressed his men, advising the surrender of the whole force. The men refused, saying that they preferred fighting to such a cowardly course. After a skirmish, Marshall's whole force fled, and three hundred picked infantry and nine hundred National Cavalry pursued, expecting to overtake them and take Prestonburgh on the 10th.

COL. MULLIGAN IN SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, Monday, Jan. 13.

Col. Mulligan arrived here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, from Buffalo, and was enthusiastically received by thousands of citizens. He was escorted to his lodgings by Col. Brown's Volunteer Regiment. He made a short address, and will lecture on the siege of Lexington this evening.

A REBELLIOUS EX-SENATOR.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 13.

The *Republican* learns that Ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri, is in Price's camp, with a commission from the rebel authorities to raise troops in this State.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Ocean Queen* has hauled to her berth, foot of Warren-street, North River, where she will discharge her cargo of cotton.

The United States steam transports *Baltic*, *Cahawba*, *Empire City* and *Marion* sailed, yesterday, for Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS (IRISH) REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Camp Cameron, West-Cambridge, Mass., since the beginning of last October, arrived in this City yesterday. Col. William Monteith is the Commandant. Previous to leaving camp, the regiment was presented with a handsome stand of colors by Governor Andrew. Mayor Wightman of Boston, also presented the corps with a beautiful regimental color. Upon it is inscribed the following words: "Fostered under thy care, we will die in thy defence." The Twenty-eighth numbers nine hundred and fifty men, all of whom are fully uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. It is expected that before the regiment leaves Governor's Island, where it is at present quartered, it will have reached the maximum number, as men are still being recruited in Boston. Every man in this regiment, from the Colonel downward, is Irish, and it is imagined that the regiment will be attached to one of the Irish brigades. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, William Monteith, of New-York; Lieutenant-Colonel, McClelland Moore, of Boston; Major, George W. Cartwright, of Boston; Quartermaster, Addison A. Hosmer, of West Boyleston; Adjutant, Charles H. Sanborn, of Boston; Surgeon, Patrick O'Connell, of Boston; Assistant-Surgeon, George W. Snow, of Chelsea; Chaplain, Nicholas O'Brien, of Roxbury. Co. A—Capt. Andrew P. Caraber, of Lynn; Co. B—Capt. Lawrence P. Barrett, of Boston; Co. C—Capt. Andrew J. Lawler, of Boston; Co. D—Capt. John H. Brennan, of Boston: Co. E—Capt. Samuel Moore, of Boston; Co. F—Capt. John A. McDonald, of Holden; Co. G—Capt. John Riley, of Boston; Co. H—Capt. Alexander Blaney, of Natick; Co. I—Capt. George F. McDonald, of Boston; Co. K—Capt. John J. Cooley, of Milford.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

SHYSTERS—WILLIAMSBURGH CLAIMS—THE RAILROAD ORDINANCES—FIRES.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Ald. Franks in the Chair. A large number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Ald. Lynch offered a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of a petition to the Legislature, asking the passage of an act to prohibit "Shysters" from practicing in the Police Courts.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Strong, was adopted, authorizing the Comptroller to sell 7 per cent. bonds, for the purpose of paying city certificates to the amount of about $12,000, issued to pay a claim against the city on account of Williamsburgh dues.

A resolution to extend the ordinances relative to the City Railroad Company, so as to apply to all other companies, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Western District, reported that during the last year there were 111 fires and alarms, and 17 still fires.

The Law Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Law Committee, to whom was referred the duty of proposing an ordinance under the laws of 1861, relating to the finances of the City of Brooklyn, reported the following for adoption: The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No officer of the City of Brooklyn shall hereafter incur any expense or obligation on the part of said city except the same shall have been first authorized by the Common Council by resolution or ordinance passed pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1861, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act to consolidate the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the town of Bushwick into one Municipal Government, and to incorporate the same," passed April 17, 1854.

Sec. 2. All orders for repairs and supplies of any kind shall, before the same become operative, be presented to the Comptroller, and shall, by him, be registered in a book by him to be procured for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by him and charged to the proper account.

Sec. 3. All ordinances conflicting with the foregoing are hereby repealed, so far as the same may be necessary to give force and effect thereto.

Rev. H. W. Beecher on Mr. Garrison.—Last Sunday morning, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in announcing Wm. Lloyd Garrison's lecture at the Cooper Institute, for Tuesday evening, said: The lecture will be on a novel subject for Mr. Garrison—that is to say, on Abolitionism—"The Abolitionists, and their Relations to the War." Probably, outside of the Indians, there is not a man, woman, or child, on this continent, who has not heard that man's name, and heard it cursed. If there ever was a man who, by other men's speeches has been set upon and trodden down into the mire, it is William Lloyd Garrison. It seems a little unmanly for me to speak in his favor now when all the community are beginning to have some sense of that heroism which has sustained him against the most violent public opinion, in the Church and out of the Church, in the State and out of the State, for more than forty years. I recollect that twelve or thirteen years ago, when Abolitionism was not so popular as now, and when no man thought it right to express a dislike of Slavery without first preparing the ear by cursing the Abolitionists, I recollect that at that far-away period I took occasion, much to the distaste of many of you, (for then you were in a very different state of mind from that in which you are now on this subject,) to say that I thought this man heroic; that I admired him all the more because I did not agree with his extreme methods. I do not now agree with his methods. I agree with Mr. Garrison in the life-long hatred that he holds toward every form of oppression. I agree with him in every letter and punctuation of his belief that the Bible abhors Slavery from end to end. I agree wholly with him in this, that every man who is a man ought to give whatever influence he has, of head, and heart, and money and power, to the extinction of Slavery. In regard to the practical modes and instruments by which Slavery is to be reached and extinguished, and almost only in that regard, have I had occasion to differ from Mr. Garrison. But, after all, differences among men as to the mere methods of carrying out principles are nothing in comparison with the value of the principles themselves. This man has stood fearless and faithful amidst universal defections for many years, but the days are soon coming when men will mention his name only with praise.

Brooklyn City Hospital.—During the year 1861, 1,256 persons received the benefits of the hospital with the following result: Cured, 672; relieved, 220; discharged at their own request, 50; disorderly or eloped, 120; died, 70; number remaining, 124. The number who paid wholly or in part was 1,038; wholly charity, 218; males, 1,177; females, 79. Of the 70 deaths, 37 were Coroner's cases (accidents,) leaving the actual number of deaths by disease 33. Whole number of rations issued during the year, 59,591. Of the charity patients, 173 were accidents sent by the city. The average time of each accident case was 57 days, making for those sent by the city equal to 1,400 weeks, which, at $3 per week, amounts to $4,227; 520 of the patients were natives of the United States.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The Grand Jury.—The January Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday by Judge Lott and Justices Stilwell and Hoyt, when the following-named persons were sworn in as Grand Jurors:

Foreman—A. B. Baylis.

Thomas Cadley,
Albert Woodruff,
J. C. Whitney,
B. Clarkson,
John K. Woolsey,
Peter G. Bergen,
J. J. Johnson,
Wm. Edsall,
A. A. Myers,
Joseph Willets,
Joseph Upham,
George T. Taylor,
James D. Gill,
E. E. Bowen,
Wm. M. Parks.
Jesse M. Folk,
Wm. Voorhies,
Henry A. Young,
Wm. E. Doubleday,
Nicholas Luqueer,
Wm. M. Brasher,
Elwood Walter.

After delivering the usual charge the Jurors retired to their labors.

Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles.—Dr. Robert A. Fisher, last evening, in Plymouth Church delivered an interesting lecture, illustrated by diagrams, models and experiments, upon gunpowder, cannon and projectiles. There was a respectable attendance, and the proceeds are to be used by the Army Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, to aid in supplying soldiers with religious reading matter. He described nearly all of the ordinance now familiar to some of the public, pointed out the peculiarities of each, and the projectiles and shells used respectively.

Fatal Accident.—A laboring man, named Laurence McGrath, was instantly killed yesterday, in the ship-yard of Messrs. Poillon & Co., near the foot of Bridge-street, by a heavy spar falling upon him. With a fellow-laborer, he was carrying the spar to the dock, when he missed his footing and fell so that the spar struck him on the neck, breaking his neck and causing instant death. An inquest was held, when the body was taken to the late residence of deceased, in New-York. He was 30 years old.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Capt. Ringgold, of the U. S. steam-frigate *Sabine*; Capt. Boggs, U. S. N.; Capt. Geo. D. Norton, U. S. A.; A. Wing, of Albany; Col. S. B. Jewett, of New-York; Major Romertze, of Washington; Capt. Moynadden, from Washington, and J. J. Tunis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Peter Cagger and two daughters, of Albany; H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Rev. H. M. Stuart, of Bridgeport; A. Dunlap, of Albany, and L. C. Ives, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry Collender, H. S. Montgomery and W. R. Wendell, of Boston; C. S. Kintzing and James Christy, of St. Louis; D. N. Barney, of New-York, and H. S. Hoyt, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. L. Gardner, of Boston; H. Green, of Easton, Penn.; E. C. Jones, of New-Bedford, and Capt. Cuminsky, from New-Bedford, are at the Brevoort House.

S. D. Lawrence, of New-London; Geo. P. Shelton and wife, G. M. Sterling, Michigan, and C. Hartford and M. Kellogg, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Murderer Surrenders Himself.—In Danbury, Conn., last September, a man named Doran was murdered mysteriously, and the offer of a liberal reward failed to detect the murderers. Lately the reward was increased to $200, and Patrick Ryan (one of the suspected parties) writes a letter to one of the surviving brothers of the murdered man, saying, "If you don't want to lose your money, you draw it back," and offering to give himself up and stand trial. On the day named, the 6th inst., he surrendered himself to the officers.

An American Vessel Fired into by a British Man-of-War.

The bark *Gazelle*, of New-Haven, Capt. Rhodes, from Demerara Dec. 18, *via* Barbados 23d, which arrived at this port last evening, reports that when going into Barbados, was fired at by H. B. M. corvette *Cadmus*. She first fired a blank cartridge, then two shots, and kept on her course.

The New Gunboat Penobscot.

Belfast, Me., Monday, Jan. 13.

The United States gunboat *Penobscot*, built here by C. P. Carter & Co., left this port to-day for the Kittery Navy-yard, where she will receive her armament.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 13.

Beeves.—The market is unexpectedly dull, and prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ ℔., live weight, on all grades. Some sellers of prime think they have sold ⅜c. ℔ ℔. lower than on last market day, and this may be so in a few cases, but the average decline is under rather than over ¼c. We have only about an average supply, but the demand is extremely light. There are only a few buyers here from New-York, their absence being explained by the disarrangement to their business, consequent upon the failure of Nesbaum & Straus, the heaviest buyers and slaughterers in their City.

We hear that but few of the New-York buyers who do business in our market have escaped loss by this failure, and it is hinted that several of them will be compelled to draw out of the business. This circumstance and the delay of the trains, together with the unfavorable weather, a rain storm having set in, explains the dullness that prevails at all the yards. The Eastern men will take their usual supply, which is never large at this season of the year, but as they have the market almost entirely to themselves, it may be said that they, instead of the drovers, make the prices. There are no premium cattle at the yards, and but few droves that rank next, but there is a larger number than usual of medium quality on sale. The average as to quality, is not up to last week.

Receipts.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,432	2,448	2,304
Sheep	7,110	5,622	5,030
Hogs	2,360	234	110
	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,348	4,880	6,548
Sheep	4,051	12,752	7,944
Hogs	231	2,584	110

Prices—The following are the ruling prices, and, notwithstanding the decline, the trade is remarkably quiet:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	5c. @—	5c. @—
Extra	4½c.@4¾c.	4½c.@4¾c.
First quality	3⅞c.@4c.	3⅞c.@4⅛c.
Second quality	3c. @3½c.	3¼c.@3⅛c.
Third quality	2½c.@2⅞c.	2⅝c.@3c.

Sheep—The weather has changed and is unfavorable for slaughtering; and the demand has slackened considerably. To make our matters worse, too, the supply is large—over 7,000, when 4,000 would have been more than enough for such a market. There are many extra Sheep on sale, and the average quality is equal to that of any previous week. Prices have declined ¼c. ℔ ℔., and even at that, sales are not easily effected. About 3,400 have changed hands at 4c.@4¼c. ℔ ℔. for fair to prime, and 4½c.@5½c. for strictly extra. S. Housley sold 48 extra at $7 50 ℔ head; average 136 ℔s.; and Mr. Brown 341 choice at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; average 132 ℔s.

Hogs—The heavy receipts of Hogs at East Albany are without precedent, and would be even greater if railroad facilities would permit. The utmost capacity of the Central Railroad is taxed by shippers of Western hogs, and proves insufficient. During the past week upwards of 30,000 have been brought to East Albany, and over 3,000 to West Albany; and we are informed that upwards of 10,000 are detained at Buffalo for want of cars.

The continuance of these enormous receipts, causing a glut in our own and all the other Eastern markets, together with the change of weather, sends prices down to a point most discouraging to drovers. The market on Saturday was rather slow at 3½c. ℔ ℔. for heavy, to 3¾c. for extra heavy; but to-day it is dull at $3 40@$3 60. Sales of the week here, about 9,000. This is a decline of about ¼c. ℔ ℔. since last Monday. About 20,000 have been shipped to New-York or the East during the week.

Dressed Hogs—The demand was comparatively fair on Saturday, and during the morning the following sales were made: 83 head State, averaging 250 ℔s., at $4 12½; 94 do., rough lot, $4; 92 do., light and heavy, $4 12½; 55, heavy, on private terms; 80 do., Western, averaging 260 ℔s., $4; 43 do. do., averaging 265 ℔s., $4.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 13.

Flour quite heavy. Wheat ½c. higher; sales at 71c.@72½c. for No. 1, and 66¼c.@66½c. for No. 2, in store. Corn active and a shade better; sales at 22½c. for mixed, in store. Oats quiet. Mess Pork in fair demand, holders generally asking $9 12½@$9 25; sales 300 bbls., at $9. Hogs—Dressed dull, at $2 60@$2 75. Live quiet; sales at $2 25@$2 30. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bush. Wheat, 17,000 bush. Corn, 1,700 live Hogs, 4,700 dressed do. Exchange unaltered.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 13.

Flour dull, at $5 31¼@$5 37½ for Superfine. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales 6,000 bushels red, at $1 36@$1 37; White, $1 50. Corn firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. Coffee—Rio, 19½c. Whisky dull, at 26c.@27c.

The English on our Southern Frontier.—A gentleman recently arrived at Washington from Galveston, Texas, reports that Matamoros, in Mexico, has been made an English military and naval station.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Lizzie, from Rio Janeiro—Capt. Wyman, late of brig R. C. Dyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon sets.... 6 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 19 | Gov. Island. 7 08 | Hell Gate.... 8 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Ship Shakespeare, (Brem.,) ——, Liverpool, Charles Luling.

Barks Kerelaw, (Br.,) Taylor, Glasgow, J. C. McArthur; Sunrise, (Br.,) Moller, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Liberty, Avery, Leghorn, Draper & Devlin.

Brigs Contest, Dakin, Plymouth, C. C. Duncan; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Arroyo, P. R., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Courier, (Hamb.,) Bamagarthen, Rio Grande del Sud, F. Meinks & Co.; Fafel, (Portg.,) Periera, Lisbon, Amsinck & Co.; Elba, Beckwith, Leghorn, D. R. De Wolff; Gottland, (Swed.,) Westoo, Nantes, L. Dagrom; New-York, Cooper, Jersey, Eng., Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; E. G. Sawyer, Dobbin, Port Royal, McCready, Mott & Co.; Harmony, (Br.,) McCullough, Porto Cabello, McCall & Frith; Sarah, York, Portland, H. S. Vining.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, Wm. Borden.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Locust Point, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Locust Point, in ballast.

Ship Rapid, Luce, New-Bedford 24 hours, in ballast to R. W. Trundy.

Ship Morning Star, (of Boston,) Foster, Liverpool 31 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre 54 ds., with mdse. and 75 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Catch Me, (Swed.,) Hartsell, Oporto Nov. 19, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 11th inst., at 9 P. M., the Highlands bearing W. by S. 5 miles, came in collision with Br. brig W. R. Kibby, from New-York for Santa Martha, carrying away the foretopsail-yard, fore-yard, maintopgallantmast, and doing damage to the rails.

Bark Lizzie, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 40 W., with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Ranken. From Dec. 25 to the 9th inst., experienced a continuation of westerly gales. Dec. 22, lat. 22, lon. 59 30 W., saw a bark strg. S., showing a blue signal, with white centre and W in it.

Bark Thos. Bayne, (Br.,) Howell, Palmas, Canary Isles, Nov. 20, in ballast to master. Left four whaling barks of Provincetown, the names not recollected. From Dec. 24 to Jan. 4, had nothing but heavy westerly gales; has sprung mainmast, split sails, &c.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Ray, Neuvitas Jan. 3, with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church. Saw going in schr. R. L. Fay, from New-York.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Demerara Dec. 18, via Barbados 23d, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Had a great deal of N. W. winds on the passage.

Bark Panama, Smith, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Charles R. Green.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Pierce, St. Ubes Dec. 1, with salt to B. W. Trundy.

Brig Ceylon, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Crowell, Savanna la Mar 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Milo, (Br., of Halifax,) Campbell, Manzanilla 23 ds., with mahogany, tobacco, &c., to H. S. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Ames, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Dec. 28, off Matanzas, saw schr. M. E. Hunter, bound in.

Brig Hennah, McEwen, Bordeaux 52 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to Becker & Graeves. Had very heavy W. and N. W. winds on the passage.

Brig Windward, Roberts, St. Thomas Dec. 25, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. 7th inst., passed an English brig, deeply laden, bound N. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Jane, (Br., of Londonderry,) Chisholm, Port-au-Prince Jan. 1, with logwood to J. F. Whitney.

Brig Catharine, (Br.,) Bell, Prince Edward's Island 8 ds., with oats to C. H. Trimble.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Newburyport,) Devereaux, Miragoane Jan. 1, with logwood to Habick & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Saw schr. Ocean Bird and an Am. bark going in Jan. 1. Jan. 4, lat. 24 14, lon. 74, spoke bark Alma, from St. Jago for New-York. The E. is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having sprung a leak on the passage, so as to keep both pumps continually at work.

Schr. Eothen, (of Castine,) Conly, Key West 8 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton. 6th inst., off Cape Florida, spoke steamer Primera, from Havana New-York.

Schr. H. B. Squires, (of Greenport,) Squires, Gibara, Cuba, 25 ds., with tobacco and sugar to Thos. Gilmartin. Experienced heavy weather; been 13 ds. N. of Hatte Left no vessels.

Schr. Dwina, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Martin, Porto Cabello Dec. 21, with coffee, hides, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had very heavy weather; sprung both masts and stove boat.

Schr. President, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scovill, St. Pierre, Martinique, 21 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Had some very rough weather.

Schr. Gassabeas, Nutter, Elizabethport, with coal, and sailed for Boston.

Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. D. R. De Wolff, (Br., of Londonderry,) Fitzpatrick, Bermuda Dec. 21, in ballast to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to J. G. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Ann D., Newton, Baltimore 16 ds., with wood. Had very heavy weather.

Schr. George S. Adams, Fish, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to master. Has lost anchor.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 30 ds., with potatoes, &c., D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Statesman, Halsey, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. W. to N. E.

Below.

Ship Arizona, from Genoa.
Bark Powhatan, from Marseilles.
Brig P. I. Nevius.—All by pilot boat J. M. Waterbury.
Ship Onward, Cromles, Cardiff Nov. 18.
Brig East, Spates, Buenos Ayres.
Brig J. E. Ward, Filbert, Marseilles Nov. 10.

Sailed.

Jan. 11—Ships Java, London; Christiana, do.; John Cottle, Liverpool; R. A. Hiern, do.; E. Sherman, do.; Plantaganet, (Br.,) do.: St. Helena, (Br.,) London; Lucie, (Fr.,) Havre; Jupiter, (Norw.,) Dublin. Barks Xantho, Aspinwall; Mayflower, Barbados; Aven, Valparaiso; Elizabeth, Cape Coast; Fleetwing, (Br.,) Harbor Grace; Spirit of the Times, (Br.,) do.; Bergman, (Br.,) New-Ross; Alice Cameron, (Br.,) Sydney, N. S. W.; Augusta Georges, (Fr.,) Havre; Nereiden, (Norw.,) Falmouth; Johannes, (Norw.,) Cork; Oldenburg, (Oldg.,) Bremen. Brigs Milwaukee, Neuvitas; J. Beurmann, Port-au-Prince; Isabella, Maranham; North Point, Rio Janeiro; Resolute, Porto Rico; Wm. Tell, (Br.,) Cork; Zouave, (Br.,) Queenstown. Schrs. D. B. Baylis, Santa Cruz; Lottie, Cutter, Cadiz; Active, (Br.,) Demerara; S. J. Sterritt, (Br.,) St. Kitts.

From Quarantine—French frigates Pomone and Bellone; U. S. gunboat Sumter.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. gunboat Sumter is at anchor in Quarantine.

Returned.—Brig W. R. Kibby, (Br.,) Prindle, hence for Santa Martha 11th inst.; same night, at 9 o'clock, was run into by the Swedish bark Catch Me, carrying away the foreyard, foretopsail-yard and jib-boom; stove bow and bulwarks, and damaged rigging; returned to repair.

A Card.—Capt. Horne, of the British bark Englishman, desires to return thanks to Capt. Morrison and officers of the ship Universe, of New-York, for their kind treatment of him and his officers and crew during the nineteen days they were on board that ship, after having left his own vessel in a sinking condition, in lat. 49 30, lon. 30 20, on the 26th of December.

Newport, Jan. 13.—The brig B. L. Swan, from Turks Island, for New-Haven, has just arrived, with loss of head of foremast, maintopmast, and all attached.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 25, ships Typhoon, Webb, from Cardiff for China, ldg. after repairing; Golden Cross, Snell, from Liverpool for Chinchas, dischg.; Shamrock, Doane, from Cardiff, do.; Moses Wheeler, Whitman, Swansea, do.; barks Abigail, McFarland, wtg.; Fanny Crenshaw, Munson, do.; Ann E. Grant, Swain, do.; Zingarella, Bunker, for New-York, do.; C. B. Truitt, Scull, for Montevideo, ldg.; Ernestine Giddings, Young, from Bangor, dischg.; Justina, Watson, from Baltimore, wtg.; Feguca, Herriman, from Shields, dischg.; Sebra Crooker, Lancaster, from Searsport, do.; Campanero, Dubel, from Cape Verds, do.; Cavalier, McCloud, from Baltimore, just arr.; brigs Virginia, Barkley, wtg.; Selma, Smith, ——, wtg.; Progressive Age, Brumhall, Belfast, do.; schrs. L. A. Edwards, Line, New-York, dischg.; Eleanor, Townsend, do. do.; going in Nov. 25, brig Monticello.

At Nuevitas, Jan. 3, bark Oregon, Rhodes, wtg.; brig Thos. Owen, Pettingill, for New-York, ldg.

At Porto Cabello, Dec. 21, Br. brig Los Amigos, for New-York soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY M L and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

BLANDINA,
For the Cure and Prevention of
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE,
SORE LIPS, &c.
25c. per bottle. Prepared by
KIMBER & UNDERHILL, Flushing, L. I.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 4 CARroll-place, Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1862, about 3½ o'clock P. M., one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, about 7 years old, one or more white feet, white stripe in the forehead; light business wagon, painted black, without any name or number. Whoever will return said horse and wagon to S. A. WOODWARD, No. 4 Carroll-place, or WM. ROCKWELL, No. 50 East 11th-st., or will give any information concerning the same, will be suitably rewarded.
S. A. WOODWARD, No. 4 Carrol-place, N. Y.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family where there are no other boarders, at No. 126 West 12th-st. The best of references given and required.

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METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails